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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Stormy. Temp. 22-19 (72-59). Tomorrow, fair. Yesterday's temp. 25-16 (77-61). LONDON: Fair. Temp. 28-15 (83-59). Tomorrow, Rain to fair. Yesterday's temp. 24-17 (75-63). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Cloudy. Temp. 28-16 (83-61). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 24-19 (75-66). Yesterday's temp. 24-13 (75-66).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria	8 S.	Lebanon	52 P.
Belgium	11 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	14 L.Fr.
Denmark	2.25 D.Kr.	Morocco	1.50 Dr.
Eire (inc. tax)	11 P.	Netherlands	1 Flor.
Finland	1.40 F.M.	Nigeria	3/6
France	1.50 Fr.	Norway	2.25 N Kr.
Germany	1 D.M.	Portugal	3 Esc.
Great Britain	10 P.	Spain	15 Ptas.
Greece	12 Drs.	Sweden	1.75 S.Kr.
India	Rs. 3.75	Switzerland	1.25 S.Fr.
Iran	35 Rials	Turkey	T.L5
Italy	300 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	50 Cts
Israel	1.51.40	Yugoslavia	6 D.



Libya's Moamer Qadhafi. Keystone.

Interview With Qadhafi

Libya Wants Gulf Countries To Follow Its Example on Oil

Libya's 32-year-old populist dictator, Col. Moamer Qadhafi, was clad in his favorite khaki bushjacket and had kicked off his sandals as he sat behind his file-littered desk for an interview with Newsweek senior editor Arnaud de Borchgrave. The setting was the new white marble and red-carpeted headquarters of the Revolutionary Command Council inside Aziziia Barracks, Tripoli.

On the wall above Col. Qadhafi's head was a white bakelite outline of the entire Arab world from the Atlantic Ocean to the shores of the Persian Gulf. Col. Qadhafi's English interpreter was nowhere to be found and an official of the Information Ministry had been pressed into service. But after a few minutes the official admitted he couldn't handle the job. Col. Qadhafi, visibly annoyed, pushed a buzzer and asked his ADC to get someone with good English. There was no such person available. Borchgrave pleaded with Col. Qadhafi to break his hitherto inflexible rule and speak English. Good-naturedly, he agreed and gave his first interview in English, apologizing for his "inadequate command" of the language (which turned out to be more than adequate).

Throughout the interview, Col. Qadhafi kept scribbling notes to himself, then carefully tearing off the strips of paper on which they were written, folding them neatly and stuffing them into different pockets.

Excerpts of the interview, which appeared in the current issue of Newsweek, were made available to the International Herald Tribune.

Borchgrave—The entire Arab world is now talking about oil as a political weapon. How do you think it should be used—and with what precise objective in mind?

Qadhafi—You must not confuse economics and politics. Right now our action is economically motivated. We are breaking up the foreign oil monopolies and acquiring control of our own assets and resources. For the moment, this has nothing to do with political pressure. That's the next phase, unless, of course, U.S. policy changes in the meantime. Everyone uses the weapons he has in his arsenal—economic, political and military. It would be foolish and naive to say that oil won't be used to pressure the United States in the future. But first we must control it. So, as of now, the threat of an oil war is not posed. Whether or not the threat is carried out is entirely up to the Nixon administration.

Borchgrave—Why don't you think that King Faisal's decision to limit oil production increases to 10 percent a year will produce any results?

Qadhafi—Because as long as the foreign monopolies have a controlling interest, political pressure will remain ineffective. They should take over their own oil first. We must do something to change U.S. policy. We don't want to provoke you. You have always acted in your national interest except in the Middle East. Perhaps the new oil situation will finally convince you that you should think of your national interest in the Arab world, as well as in the rest of the world. Oil in our hands may convince you that you can no longer afford to have the Israeli lobby dictate your foreign policy.

Borchgrave—Is your immediate objective to get the Persian Gulf states to follow your example?

Qadhafi—Yes, they must speed up the timetable for acquiring a 51 percent controlling interest.

Borchgrave—The "major" oil companies said they will fight your decision [to take over 51 percent]. Does that mean, in your judgment, that they have decided to give up their remaining 49 percent and pull out completely?

Qadhafi—That's entirely up to them. We don't want 100 percent. But if they want to surrender it all now, we'll take it. Those who don't agree with our decision will lose their 49 percent. But that seems to me rather shortsighted. Their profits on 49 percent would be greater than on 100 percent. Just compare oil prices today with what they were two or three years ago. What are they going to do? Organize a boycott of Libyan oil? How can you boycott something everyone needs?

Borchgrave—If the "majors" pull out, they will shut down about 800,000 barrels a day—about one-third of Libya's production. Won't this affect Libya adversely?

Qadhafi—We've only had oil for 10 years. Before that we lived for thousands of years without it. Of course, we would suffer a momentary setback. But others

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Chile Says Resistance Continues

Gives Ultimatum: Surrender or Die

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 16 (AP).—The junta that toppled President Salvador Allende reported today that armed civilians were still resisting military authorities and warned that they will be killed unless they lay down their weapons.

At least three persons have been executed since Mr. Allende reportedly committed suicide during Tuesday's military coup, according to official figures. Well informed unofficial sources put the number of executions at more than 11 and said 3,000 persons are detained at two sports stadiums.

According to the sources, arrested persons are first questioned in a small stadium near downtown Santiago. If they are accused of criminal action, they are moved to the larger national stadium in a suburb.

"Many people have been condemned to death and executed in the national stadium, including foreigners," the sources asserted.

The junta has charged that Mr. Allende permitted more than 10,000 "foreign extremists" to enter Chile during his three years in office.

Mr. Allende, 65, was elected in October, 1970, as the first freely chosen Marxist leader in South America. He had campaigned on a pledge to "lead Chile down the road to Socialism" but ran into trouble in the opposition-controlled legislature.

Public Is Warned

Helicopters flew over Santiago today, dropping leaflets which declared that the junta "would not turn away from executing without delay those terrorists who attack soldiers or carry arms . . ."

The junta has said that the three acknowledged executions involved persons accused of resisting the new regime. Two were identified as "extremists" and the third was said to be a policeman who had killed two of his superiors.

Gen. Augusto Pinochet, president of the junta, said in a television broadcast last night that "groups of rebels misled by Marxism" were continuing to resist the military.

"I have to protect my troops," the general said, "and sadly there are still some armed groups who insist on attacking, which means that the military rules of wartime apply to them."

Only occasional gunshots were heard in the capital overnight although armed leftists were known to be holding some small

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Gustaf Adolf Associated Press.

Gustaf Adolf Is Dead at 90

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 16 (NYT).—King Gustaf VI Adolf of Sweden died at 8:35 p.m. yesterday in the hospital in Helsingborg. *He was 90 years* of age and had reigned for nearly 23 years.

The king had been taken to the hospital 30 days ago for an emergency operation. Since then, doctors have fought for his life with surgery and blood transfusions. Crown Prince Carl Gustaf, the 27-year-old heir to the throne, and other relatives were at the hospital at the end. The crown prince immediately became King Carl XVI Gustaf. A formal investiture will be held within three days. No coronation is held in Sweden.

The king died on the eve of elections in which the Social Democrats, in power for 41 years, are being challenged by a three-party coalition of non-Socialists. The voting took place as scheduled today.

The death of King Gustaf cast a shadow over

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 3)

Carl Gustaf, 27, Hailed as King

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 16 (AP).—With bells ringing from churches all over Sweden and the firing of an 84-gun salute, Sweden's new king, Carl XVI Gustaf, 27, took possession of his capital today upon his return from Helsingborg, south Sweden, where his grandfather, King Gustaf VI Adolf died yesterday.

While the king and the royal family, all dressed in black, attended morning service at Stockholm Cathedral, preparations already were under way for the funeral of the 90-year-old monarch, whose body is to be brought here Tuesday.

Funeral services have been scheduled for Sept. 25. Court mourning has been ordered for six weeks.

The new king, a bachelor, is the first sovereign in Swedish history without any real powers.

The death of his 90-year-old grandfather coincided with the scrapping of the country's 164-

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Carl Gustaf Associated Press.

Vote in Sweden Giving 2 Blocs Prospect of Tie

By Alvin Shuster

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 16 (NYT).—The Social Democratic party, in power here for 41 years, was locked in a neck-and-neck struggle tonight with a non-Socialist coalition as vote returns poured in.

The non-Socialists took a slight lead in the early returns and the Social Democrats surged back and took a one-seat lead in the 350-member Riksdag (parliament). But later, with more than 35 percent of the vote counted, it was extremely close, with each group holding 175 seats. The partial returns made it impossible to project a final outcome despite the highly advanced computer system in use here. At present, the Social Democrats, led by Premier Olof Palme, now hold 163 seats and *rely on the tacit approval of the* Communist "left party," which has 17—a total of 180.

If the non-Socialists win, the three parties in the coalition are expected to form a new government led by Thorbjorn Fallidin, the leader of the fast-growing Center party, the former agrarian group which made large gains today. The other two non-Socialist parties are the Liberals, who suffered severe losses in the returns, and the Moderates, formerly the Conservative party.

The death last night of Sweden's popular king, Gustaf VI Adolf, cast a shadow over today's voting with the official declaration of mourning. Cinemas, theaters, dance halls and many restaurants were closed and memorial programs and classical music were featured on radio and television.

Consensus on Effect

There was no way for political analysts to judge whether the death of the king had any impact on today's voting. As his condition worsened, the consensus in the past week had been that the effect of his death before election day would work to the advantage of the Social Democrats on the grounds that Sweden would not want to see a change in both the monarchy and the government at the same time.

The issues in the campaign had focused on unemployment, high taxes, the central bureaucracy shaped by the Socialists and on whether the time had come for a change. Many Swedes were clearly worried that they were paying too high a price for the lavish system of welfare benefits and one of the world's highest standards of living.

Foreign policy and Mr. Palme's difficulties with Washington because of his attacks on America's policies in Indochina did not figure openly in the campaign. The rhetoric from all candidates centered on bread and butter issues.

During the monthlong campaign, Mr. Palme repeatedly stressed that the non-Socialist coalition would be unable to get together to govern effectively. He suggested that the achievements of the Social Democrats

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



AP.

Premier Olof Palme voting in Stockholm yesterday.

Pravda Assails West on Dissidents; Moscow Jews Attack Nixon Policy

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Sept. 16 (NYT).—The Soviet Union yesterday denounced Western expressions of support for a "tiny bunch of intellectuals" and warned that "no one is allowed to violate the principles of our democracy."

In the first official response to protests over Moscow's drive against dissidents, the Communist party daily Pravda also ruled out any unrestricted flow of information that would "legalize anti-Communist propaganda" within the Soviet Union.

[In Washington, officials expressed concern about the long-term effect on Soviet-American relations if the administration is defeated in its attempt to grant normal trading rights to the Soviet Union.]

The detailed Soviet rebuttal reflected continuing opposition to Western attempts to link easier human contacts with the political and economic relations sought by the Kremlin. The issue will be debated at the second phase of the European security parley opening Tuesday in Geneva.

Response to 2d Charge

The Soviet statement also appeared to respond to concern among some Soviet liberal intellectuals that international relaxation of tension was being hindered by the harassment of the physicist Andrei D. Sakharov and other advocates of greater public disclosure and broader human rights in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Sakharov, meanwhile, seemingly undeterred by a two-week campaign of personal denunciation, addressed an open letter to the U.S. Congress, urging members to stand firm on the controversial Jackson amendment.

The amendment, to the administration's comprehensive trade bill, is named for one of its sponsors, Henry M. Jackson, Democrat of Washington. A similar amendment has been submitted *in the House of Representatives.*

Already endorsed by a majority of members in both houses, the amendments would link freedom of emigration for Soviet citizens to any extension of trade benefits by the United States.

The linkage has been opposed by the Nixon administration as *an obstacle to its Soviet policy,* as well as by members of the American business community intent on expanding trade with the Soviet Union.

Alluding to this opposition, Mr. Sakharov expressed the hope that Congress "will find the strength to rise above temporary partisan considerations of commercialism and prestige."

The issue is scheduled to come to a vote this coming week in the House Ways and Means Committee, which has been discussing the trade bill.

Mr. Sakharov described as deliberate obfuscation the reported *attempts of some opponents of* the amendment to suggest that its passage would give rise to outbursts of anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union and hinder the emigration of Jews.

"It is as if the emigration issue affected only Jews," Mr. Sakharov said, adding that there were *thousands of non-Jews who* wanted to exercise their right, under the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to choose the country where they want to live. Soviet citizens do not have the inherent right to emigrate, and the expression of such a desire is often greeted as a virtual act of treason.

A group of Moscow Jews, who have been frustrated in their attempts to emigrate, charged yesterday that officials of the Nixon administration had urged them to cease their public campaign and had assured them that diplomacy would be more effective in resolving their problems.

Alluding to apparent efforts by Henry A. Kissinger, the secretary of state-designate, to intercede quietly on behalf of some Jews, the latest statement said:

"We have little faith in the effectiveness of lists being carried by advocates of 'quiet diplomacy' across the ocean to Moscow, and then back again together with assurances but without any concrete results.

"We are convinced that only the methods of open public struggle can help resolve the problem, which touches above all on the lofty principles of the rights of man."

The statement also accused Steven Lazarus, deputy assistant secretary of commerce for East-West trade, of having put pressure on Moscow Jews during a visit to Moscow in February to desist from public protest lest they endanger the administration's trade bill.

"Careful not to compromise *himself by a direct meeting with* us," the statement said, "he let us know through an intermediary what, in his view, our behavior should be."

According to the Moscow Jews,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Allende Widow Confirms His Suicide Method

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 14 (Reuters).—The widow of Chilean President Salvador Allende was reported to have said her husband shot himself with a submachine gun given to him by Cuban Premier Fidel Castro.

She confirmed versions put out by the Chilean Army regime on the death of Mr. Allende in a telephone interview from Santiago, where she took refuge with her family two days ago.

Today, Mrs. Allende left Santiago in a Mexican Air Force plane bound for Mexico. She was met on arrival in Mexico City by President Luis Echeverria, his wife and top cabinet ministers.

Mrs. Allende, with her two daughters, left Chile together with more than 50 other political refugees who sought refuge in the Mexican Embassy following Tuesday's military take-over, the spokesman added. The Mexican ambassador to Chile was also aboard the plane.

Mrs. Allende sought refuge in the Mexican Embassy after attending the hurried burial of her husband at the seaside resort of Vina del Mar Wednesday.

In the interview with the Mexican television station, when Mrs. Allende was asked if she believed her husband committed suicide, she said: "Yes, he did it with a submachine gun given to him by his friend Fidel Castro."

Mrs. Allende said her husband had talked of suicide before. "He always said he would never abandon the Moneda [presidential palace] as president and he would kill himself rather than betray all his ideals."

She said she had changed her mind about staying in Chile and would go to Mexico.

Asked why she had changed her mind, Mrs. Allende said: "Because I could not find any security in my country."

Asked if there had been any threats against her, she said: "No, threats, no. But I have no papers and I am treated like anybody else."

She said she did not know if an autopsy had been performed on her husband. "I don't know because they did not let me see the corpse," she said.

Safe Conduct Spurned

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 16 (UPI).—Mr. Allende turned down an offer of safe conduct to exile just before the coup that resulted in his death, saying I don't make deals with traitors," a Mexican newsman said today.

Mr. Allende reportedly told palace inhabitants that he would not leave the presidential palace alive.



Associated Press.

Scene of destruction in downtown area of Santiago following the heavy fighting.

U.S. or U.S.S.R.? Frenchmen Go For America

PARIS, Sept. 16 (AP).—If Frenchmen had to choose between becoming American or Russians, 62 percent would pick U.S. citizenship and 6 percent Soviet nationality, according to a survey to be published tomorrow by the newsmagazine L'Express.

According to the survey, 32 percent of those questioned gave no reply.

Among France's Communist voters, only 30 percent would choose to become Russians and 27 percent Americans. The rest of the Communists surveyed preferred not to make a choice. Among the non-Communist left, 60 percent would prefer the United States and only 3 percent the Soviet Union.

Open Warfare Looms

N. Ireland Protestant Leader Slain; Factional Rift Feared

BELFAST, Sept. 16 (UPI).—Gunmen killed militant Protestant leader Tommy Herron today in what could be the most significant assassination in four years of Northern Ireland violence, police said.

Political sources said the death of the 36-year-old former vice-chairman of the Ulster Defense Association could spark open warfare between feuding Protestant groups in the province.

Police said his body was found lying in a roadside ditch by two youths near suburban Lisburn this afternoon.

Mr. Herron disappeared Friday after attending a meeting at UDA headquarters in East Belfast.

Sources within the movement said they believed he probably was killed by a splinter group of the extremist Ulster Volunteer Force, whose members were angered over his more moderate policies.

Pistol in Holster

Detectives investigating Mr. Herron's death said he was apparently killed without a struggle shortly after he disappeared Friday. They said the pistol he normally carried was still in its holster under his coat and his body bore no signs of violence.

"It seems likely the killers were known and trusted by Herron," one detective said. "This gives weight to the theory that he was shot by Protestants."

They said it could also be significant that he disappeared on the eve of a major UDA policy meeting to discuss the implications of British Prime Minister Edward Heath's visit to Dublin tomorrow.

Unsuccessful Candidate

Mr. Herron was UDA vice-chairman and spokesman until he resigned his twin posts in June in an unsuccessful bid to capture a seat in Northern Ireland's new Provincial Assembly.

But, even though humiliatingly defeated, he remained the UDA's best-known personality and was understood to have been a member of its five-man ruling body.

A onetime shipyard worker and garage manager, he was immensely popular within the UDA ranks.

In recent months, however, several threats were made against him by other Protestant extremist groups, according to the UDA.

His 18-year-old brother-in-law was killed in June in Mr. Herron's house. It was believed at the time to be an assassination attempt against him.

Wife and Children

Mr. Herron, who left a wife and five children, was the highest-ranking Protestant militant killed in four years of violence among the majority Protestants, minority Catholics and the security forces of Northern Ireland.

His death, the second within 24 hours, raised the toll to 583 persons killed in the strife.

Protestant Killed

Police earlier today identified a man found shot to death in a car north of Belfast last night as Maurice Spence, a 25-year-old Protestant from the Belfast suburb of Comber.

He was discovered slumped over the steering wheel of a car on a rural road about 20 miles north of the city.

British Army Facility In Germany Bombed

MOENCHENGLADBACH, West Germany, Sept. 16 (Reuters).—Two bombs exploded outside a workshop of the British Rhine Army High School here last night but no one was injured, a police spokesman said today.

The explosion, which occurred shortly before midnight, caused damage worth 1,000 marks to the workshop. The spokesman said that they were investigating whether the incident was linked with bombing attacks by the Irish Republican Army.

Over Détente Movement

Differences May Be Blocking Statement by Pompidou, Chou

SHANGHAI, Sept. 16 (UPI).—Visiting French President Georges Pompidou and Premier Chou En-lai worked today to overcome reported differences in their national policies that French delegation sources said could block a final joint declaration.

Mr. Pompidou, accompanied by Mr. Chou, arrived late today in China's largest city for the final leg of his weeklong state visit after holding nearly an hour of talks with the Chinese premier aboard a lakeboat in Hangchow.

The French sources said that the Chinese were urging Mr. Pompidou to use his influence with other European leaders to stem the move toward détente with the Eastern bloc—a trend, they say, that the Chinese believe dangerous for world security.

The sources spoke of "frustration" on the Chinese side at Mr. Pompidou's refusal to take a strong stand against interference in European and Asian affairs by the United States and the Soviet Union.

The sources said that this apparent impasse could lead both sides to abandon the customary joint communique. The document was due to be released shortly before Mr. Pompidou's departure tomorrow, if agreement is reached.

Mr. Pompidou, looking tired after six days of his official visit—the first here by a West European chief—was given a colorful greeting at Shanghai airport. Thousands of gaily dressed schoolchildren danced and hundreds of thousands of waving and cheering Shanghai residents lined the route from the airport despite rain.

In Hangchow, Mr. Pompidou passed up a morning of scheduled sightseeing, and French sources said that the president's ill health is becoming more apparent each day. Earlier this year, Mr. Pompidou had influenza, his office said, and rumors circulated that he was seriously ill.

During his stay, which began Tuesday in Peking, Mr. Pompidou has met once for nearly two hours with party Chairman Mao Tse-tung and regularly with Mr. Chou. Also on hand to meet Mr. Pompidou at Shanghai airport was Wang Hung-wen, vice-chairman of the Shanghai Revolutionary Committee and third-ranking member of the Chinese Politburo.

French sources said that the joint Franco-Chinese communiqué, as it now stands, is a "general, allusive" document emphasizing bilateral exchanges rather than international politics.

Next President Of Brazil Avows Rule by Military

BRASILIA, Sept. 16 (UPI).—Brazil's next president, Gen. Ernesto Geisel, promised yesterday to continue in the same tradition established by the previous military regimes, in power since 1964.

Speaking at the national convention of the ruling Arena party gathered to ratify Gen. Geisel's candidacy—previously decided by President Emilio Garrastazu Medici—the president-to-be made it clear that he would not give up the prerogatives of power presently held by the government.

"The confinement of the armed forces to activities which are strictly related to national security is absurd," Gen. Geisel said.



Associated Press.

WARM WELCOME—Smiling Chinese children applaud French President Georges Pompidou during his visit to a little island in the West Lake during his trip to Shanghai.

Soviet Police 'Broke' Will Of Dissidents

Yakir, Krassin Cited By 5 in Rights Group

MOSCOW, Sept. 16 (UPI).—Five surviving members of a battered civil rights action group alleged today that Soviet police "broke" the personalities of Pyotr Yakir and Viktor Krassin before putting them on trial last month.

In a statement made available to Western correspondents, the self-styled Action Group for the Defense of Human Rights in the U.S.S.R., also alleged that Soviet psychiatrists regularly abuse their profession as a weapon against political dissenters.

It was the first statement from members of the group since Mr. Yakir's arrest 15 months ago. He and Mr. Krassin were among the 15 founder members of the group, which came to world attention in 1969 when it sent an appeal for justice in the Soviet Union to the United Nations.

The five signatories of today's statement alleged that police had used illegal methods to force recantations out of Mr. Yakir and Mr. Krassin, who were sentenced to three years in prison and three years in internal exile for anti-Soviet activities.

They said the action group "protests against such methods of pressure that break human personality, force people to recant their activities and those of their colleagues and to condemn themselves."

The statement said Mr. Yakir and Mr. Krassin had been held for long periods in solitary confinement, prevented from seeing or writing friends and relatives and denied access to lawyers.

Both Mr. Yakir and Mr. Krassin said at their trial, and then at a news conference, that their interrogation had been correct.

The statement alleged that "in a whole series of cases, psychiatry is used in our country to deal with persons whom the authorities do not like," and said that the director of Moscow's Institute of Psychiatry, Prof. Andrei Snezhnevsky, was involved.

The statement was signed by religious writer Anatoly Levitin-Krasnov, who recently was released after serving a sentence for alleged anti-Soviet activity, and by biologist S. Kovalyov, scientific researcher Grigory Podyahalsky, mathematician Tatyana Velikanova and linguist T. Khodorovich.

All were founder members of the action group. Apart from Mr. Yakir and Mr. Krassin, dissident sources said, at least two other members of the group are in prison and two in mental hospitals.

Moscow Jews Attack Nixon Aides

Pravda Condemns Support In West for Soviet Dissidents

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Lazarus urged them to appeal to Jewish organizations in the United States to drop their support for the Jackson amendment. Adoption of the amendment, Mr. Lazarus is reported to have said, would mean the end of Soviet-American trade expansion and, therefore, would expose Soviet Jews to revenge by the Kremlin.

The statement was signed by 12 scientists and engineers who have been barred from emigrating on vaguely defined grounds of national security. They included Veniamin G. Levich, corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences, Alexander Y. Lerner, computer specialist, and Mark Y. Azbel and Alexander Y. Voronel, physicists. Mr. Azbel and Mr. Voronel were among six scientists who staged a two-week hunger strike in June.

Yesterday's Pravda article attributed Western expressions of sympathy for dissident intellectuals to a well-organized campaign planned by "experienced people from the Central Intelligence Agency and by specialists in the art of shaping public opinion."

Mike Mansfield, the Senate majority leader, was widely quoted in the article in support of the Soviet point of view as having said that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and radio stations beaming broadcasts into the Soviet Union represented remnants of the cold war that should be eliminated.

The newspaper also praised David Rockefeller, chairman of Chase Manhattan Bank, for having warned that it would be a mistake to use the prospects of expanded trade as leverage against the Soviet Union.

Britons Suggest Unkind Cuts, Including Monarchy, Royal Costs

LONDON, Sept. 16 (Reuters).—About 39 percent of Britons polled by the Sunday Mirror would like to see the monarchy abolished, the newspaper said today.

And only 35 percent said that they would travel five miles to see Queen Elizabeth, "even if they knew they could not get a good view."

The newspaper, the readership of which is composed primarily of members of the working class, said that the survey showed a strong undercurrent of public criticism, which could hardly go unnoticed by royal advisers.

Of those polled, 70 percent would not contribute money toward a wedding present for the queen's daughter, Princess Anne, who is to marry Army Capt. Mark Phillips on Nov. 14. Eighty-seven percent felt that the cost of using the royal yacht for Princess Anne's honeymoon should be paid by the royal family and not the taxpayers.

Interview With Moamer Qadhafi

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can take over their interests. We are being solicited from many quarters. Others need the oil more than we need to sell it and the Europeans, who depend on it heavily, are eager to help us.

Borchgrave—You have said in the past that the Arabs must go to war against Israel regardless of the consequences. What do you think this would achieve?

Qadhafi—War takes many forms. It's a struggle on many different fronts which will continue until Palestinians have won the right to return to their own homeland. Oil, if properly used, can be more effective than military clashes.

Borchgrave—What is your own idea of a settlement with Israel?

Qadhafi—Once Israel is completely isolated, the problem will resolve itself. And that's the direction it is now taking. Every day, Israel finds itself more and more isolated. And when Israel finds itself completely alone—realizing that it has lost even the United States—it will change of its own volition.

Borchgrave—What specific changes would you like to see in America's Mideast policy?

Qadhafi—If the United States tells Israel it has no right to occupy Arab land, it will be a major plus in our relations.

Borchgrave—You mean the territories occupied since the 1967 war?

Qadhafi—The occupied territories don't interest me. I'm talking about Palestine.

Borchgrave—You have now agreed to union with Egypt by stages, as advocated by President Sadat. How long are you willing to wait before the final stage is completed?

Qadhafi—I will only wait a few months.

Borchgrave—In your recent talks in Cairo, did you get the feeling that Sadat was trying to back away from union—or at least postpone things as long as he could?

Qadhafi—He's not against unity. But he wants something strong and lasting.

Borchgrave—In my own recent talks with Egyptian officials, I found very little support for union with Libya. How do you explain this?

Qadhafi—You are misinformed. Many Egyptians want unity. They just want to move a little slower than we do.

Borchgrave—In recent weeks, Sadat has initiated an important policy shift by moving closer to Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states—which some Egyptian officials describe as the most important change of the last two decades. How do you reconcile this with Sadat's professed desire to merge with Libya?

Qadhafi—I see no contradiction because it has nothing to do with us.

Borchgrave—But King Faisal has agreed to extend much assistance to Egypt on condition there be no merger with Libya.

Qadhafi—Who told you that?

Borchgrave—Newsmen never betray their sources. Suffice it to say that my sources were good and highly placed.

Qadhafi—I promise it will remain a secret but you must tell me.

Borchgrave—There are many Libyans living in Egypt and you must be pretty well-informed. What about your own intelligence?

Qadhafi—Asking you is part of my intelligence. If you like I will ask the interpreter to leave the room so you can be sure the secret will remain between us.

Borchgrave—I'm sorry, colonel, but I must decline. Weren't you a little surprised, for example, to see your partners, Sadat of Egypt and President Assad of Syria, resuming relations with King Hussein—a man you have branded a traitor and consider an enemy—at the summit in Cairo?

Qadhafi—It has nothing to do with us. There is no contradiction with union with Libya.

Reds Denounce Santiago Coup

Pope Hopes for Peace in Chile; Protests Voiced Around Globe

CASTELGANDOLFO, Italy, Sept. 16 (NYT).—Pope Paul VI today expressed the hope that Chile would be spared a civil war. He called for "concord among all citizens of a people that is so worthy of esteem."

The Pontiff spoke briefly about Chile in an address before giving his customary Sunday blessing to a crowd of pilgrims and tourists who had gathered in front of his summer residence here at noon today.

The pope termed the recent events in Chile "a political, tragic drama."

Pope Paul also asked Roman Catholics to pray for peace in Indochina, the Middle East and Ireland. He noted that Ireland was to be "honored" tomorrow when Britain's Prime Minister Edward Heath would visit the republic.

The pope also mentioned "the sad episodes, known to all, in Mozambique and other similar ones in countries searching for autonomy and national personality."

Reds Protest in Europe

PARIS, Sept. 16 (AP).—The leaders of the two largest Communist parties in the West, Georges Marchais of France and Enrico Berlinguer of Italy, yesterday jointly called on French and Italian political authorities to intervene to stop what they called "the abominable massacre taking place in Chile."

Mr. Marchais and Mr. Berlinguer, who met here, said they were launching "this alarmed cry as the result of direct reports which reached us at 1530 GMT this afternoon [Saturday] from Argentine Communists on the situation in Chile."

They called on the organizations in their two countries to take "the measures that are necessary to mobilize the militants and democrats of the two countries."

France's two largest trade unions, the Communist-led Confédération Générale du Travail and the leftist Confédération Française Démocratique du Travail, called an hour long, nationwide work stoppage for tomorrow to express "indignation" about the situation in Chile.

Veiled Attack on U.S.

NEW DELHI, Sept. 16 (Reuters).—India's prime minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, in a reference to the Chilean coup, made a veiled attack yesterday on the United States.

She said President Allende had wanted to introduce Marxism to Chile by democratic and peaceful methods, knowing fully well that "some foreign power" was against it.

London Group Dispersed

LONDON, Sept. 16 (UPI).—Police officers broke up a demonstration by more than 3,000 persons outside the Chilean Embassy today, arresting several of the protestors, the police said.

30,000 March in Mexico

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 16 (AP).—At least 30,000 persons marched down Mexico City's main boulevard Friday in a demonstration to show support for the overthrown Allende government.

There were no incidents along the three-mile march route past the Chilean, American and Peruvian embassies.

Bombings in Spain

MADRID, Sept. 16 (UPI).—A group of youths protesting the military takeover clashed with police in downtown Madrid yesterday soon after a fire bomb exploded in the offices of Chilean Airlines, the Roman Catholic newspaper Ya reported.

In Barcelona, a time bomb also exploded in the archepiscopal palace, setting off a fire. The inscription "In Memory of Allende" was found painted on a wall of the building. There were no injuries in either explosion.

Demonstration in Washington

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (Reuters).—Several hundred marchers demonstrated in the city's central shopping area and at the White House yesterday to protest the coup.

There were no reports of incidents during the march. Similar protests were planned for New York, San Francisco and Boston.

Chile Junta Warns Holdouts To Surrender or Be Killed

(Continued from Page 1)

factories and government offices in outlying areas.

The port of Valparaiso was put under permanent curfew following an attack on naval and army installations there on Friday night, according to a military communiqué in Santiago today. An attacker was killed and a soldier was wounded, it added.

Different statistics have been given on the number of killed and wounded since the coup.

The official estimate provided by the junta is 16 dead and 110 injured by gunfire during military operations against holdout supporters of Mr. Allende.

However, Gen. Pinochet, in a broadcast interview with the French radio station RTL, said today that there were "about 100 dead and 300 wounded" following the revolt.

"There are a few centers of resistance in some parts of the capital, involving a few hundred extremists," the general said in a telephone interview. "They are being captured. The rest of the country is normal."

Unofficial estimates range from 500 to several thousand dead and more injured.

A delegate of the junta said in Mendoza, Argentina, that Chileans are suffering from a severe food shortage. The envoy, Jorge David, went to Mendoza to buy beef, potatoes and wheat for shipment to Chile to ease shortages that had begun building up during the strike-plagued final days of the Allende regime.

In his French-radio interview, Gen. Pinochet said that his junta was meeting to work out a plan of "joint action" to promote the economic progress of the country, "which was subverted for three years by the Marxist Allende government."

Chile's foreign policy is aimed at "seeking relations with all friendly countries who wish to support us," Gen. Pinochet said in the interview.

The junta will not have any contact with political parties while it pursues its aim of restoring the country to constitutional government, military sources said today. The junta intends to "go it alone," the sources said, ruling out a suggestion apparently mooted abroad that Christian Democratic ex-President Eduardo Frei might be invited to join their government.

This morning the government radio network was filled with dozens of communiqués and announcements designed to normalize public services tomorrow.

Gen. Carlos Prats, the former Chilian Army commander once reported to be leading resistance to the junta coup, slipped across the frontier into Argentina early yesterday after declaring that he had no intention of leading a counter-coup.

Rift With Cuba

BRASILIA, Sept. 16 (Reuters).—The Chilean government said yesterday that it had broken diplomatic relations with Cuba, because of interference by the Cuban Embassy in Chile's internal affairs.

A note delivered by the Chilean chargé d'affaires to the Foreign Ministry here also accused persons within the Cuban Embassy of having fired on Chilean troops and military police who had surrounded the embassy to protect it from "popular indignation."

In Havana, Cuba's ousted ambassador to Chile, Mario Garcia Inchaustegui, said that foreign diplomats in Santiago had intervened to halt Chilean soldiers' attacks on the Cuban mission there during the military coup.



United Press International.

OIL FOR THE LAMPS OF EUROPE—Representatives of the Arab oil producing countries meeting in Vienna. From left: Mostafa Mansouri of Iran; President Abdul Rahman Al-Ateeqy of Kuwait and the Secretary-General Abdel Rahman Khena of Algeria.

Seek New Pricing Accords

Oil Nations to Press for Increased Revenue

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

VIENNA, Sept. 16 (NYT).—In a new campaign to increase their revenues, the major oil-exporting nations announced today their intention to meet with oil company representatives in Vienna on Oct. 8 to revise the industry's basic pricing accords.

The member states of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries are reopening contracts signed in Tehran in 1971 and earlier in Tripoli, Libya and Lagos, Nigeria, because—as the oil exporters said in a communiqué—the agreements "are no longer compatible with prevailing market conditions as well as the galloping world inflation."

The 1971 Tehran agreement, signed after many difficult rounds of negotiations, was intended to fix oil prices within a stable structure for the following five years. Since then, however, there have been two formal devaluations of the U.S. dollar, an increasing dependence of the United States on foreign oil and a growing recognition by oil exporters of the political as well as the economic importance of that commodity.

"There is no inviolability of any agreement or a fixed term to anything these days," said a high Venezuelan petroleum official, Jose Manuel de Los Rios, following an OPEC ministerial meeting at which decisions to reopen the contracts were made.

Asked whether there had been previous contacts with the major oil companies, Abderrahman Khene, the Algerian secretary-general of the organization, said, "No. We decided to fix a date and call on the companies to come."

All the ministers who spoke with reporters following the two-day conference said that there was no reason why oil prices to consumers should rise as a result of the action to press for greater revenues.

The answer depends on the policy that oil companies will follow. If their supplies become more costly, as is likely, the companies either can absorb the costs in their profit margins or pass them on to consumers.

Unusually good earnings statements of the major oil companies in the last six to nine months have spurred action by the exporting countries to increase their percentage.

One of the exporters' principal grievances is that their taxes and royalties are based not on market prices but on so-called posted prices. Because of surging demand, market prices are now running considerably higher than posted prices. That means, in the view of the exporting nations, that the companies have been getting windfall profits.

The whole concept of posted prices, therefore, is up for discussion in the coming negotiations, informed sources said.

The Tehran agreement provided for annual adjustments in posted prices to compensate for inflation that was running in the major Western countries at about 4 to 5 percent in 1971. Now the inflation rate is in the neighborhood of 8 to 10 percent. With paper money depreciating so fast, some of the producer-states prefer to keep their oil in the ground unless they can get a better return.

Brandt to Visit Heath

BONN, Sept. 16 (AP).—Chancellor Willy Brandt will be the guest of British Prime Minister Edward Heath the weekend of Oct. 6-7 for talks at Chequers, Mr. Heath's country residence near London, a Bonn government spokesman said Friday.

Vote Count in Sweden Shows 2 Coalitions in a Virtual Tie

(Continued from Page 1)

would be undermined by bickering, "bourgeois" parties.

For their part, the three opposition parties argued that they would create jobs, decentralize government and provide more power to local authorities, curb rising crime and lower the tax burden, among the world's highest. They insisted that a change in government would not mean dismantling the vast system of social benefits that help Swedes from the day they are born to the day they die.

In Swedish fashion, it was a rather low-key campaign. But the early polls showed that the opposition had touched chords of discontent and gained an edge in public popularity.

After a minor recession two years ago, the economy here has been picking up, although the jobless rate of more than 3 percent has persisted to the embarrassment of Mr. Palme. The growth rate was near zero in Sweden in 1971, touching off widespread concern about "trouble in paradise." This year, however, the growth rate is expected to be more than 4 percent.

IRA Militants Warn Heath On Eve of His Visit to Dublin

DUBLIN, Sept. 16 (Reuters).—British Prime Minister Edward Heath will arrive here tomorrow on a historic visit forewarned by the Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army that more people would die unless he withdrew British troops from Northern Ireland.

In a statement hinting they had played some part in the recent bomb explosions in Britain, the Provisionals told Mr. Heath: "We shall strike when and wherever we deem it necessary until you realize your responsibility to your own people to end this war.

The Provisional IRA, which has fought a guerrilla campaign in Northern Ireland since 1969, also told the British leader not to underestimate its "capacity, skill and determination to bring home to you that you will not continue your war on our people with impunity."

The statement was released as the Irish Republic government prepared for the first official visit by a British prime minister since the independent state's formation half a century ago.

New Relationship

Political observers saw the visit as portending a new relationship between London and Dublin which could intensify pressure on the IRA at a time when the guerrillas' command structure in the British-ruled province to the north has suffered severe losses.

Several guerrilla leaders in Northern Ireland have recently been captured and the British Army's list of most wanted suspects has been cut by more than half in the last three months.

Mr. Heath's daylong talks with Irish Premier Liam Cosgrave, at a venue still undisclosed for security reasons, are expected to concentrate on three issues: Police reform, formation of a 12-member executive in the new 78-seat Northern Ireland Assembly and the creation of a two-tiered council for all of Ireland strongly favored by the Dublin government.

Britain's emphasis is on the assembly executives. Mr. Heath, during his visit to Belfast on Aug. 28-29, urged local politicians to hasten the job of forming such a leadership body, which involves power-sharing between rival Protestant and Roman Catholic representatives.

For its part, the Dublin government is strongly committed to the idea of an all-Ireland council, symbolizing what it calls the "Irish dimension."

Another issue at tomorrow's talks is likely to be the question of the extradition of extremist suspects from the republic to Northern Ireland. More than 50 such applications for extradition are said to have gone unanswered in recent months. But Mr. Cosgrave's government appears to be showing more firmness toward guerrilla leaders than the previous administration of Premier Jack Lynch.

Tomorrow's meeting will be seen as a symbol of an increasing alignment of British and Irish policies, marking a speeding up in the bid for a settlement in the troubled North after nearly 900 deaths in four years of violence.

Luns to Iceland Talks

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Sept 16 (UPI).—Dr. Josef Luns, secretary-general of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, has arrived here to discuss the fishing conflict between Iceland and Britain and the future of the U.S. Keflavik base. Mr. Luns, at a brief news conference, described the Keflavik base "as very important to NATO."

Factory Pollution Fine

ALESSANDRIA, Italy, Sept. 16 (AP).—A local magistrate fined an executive of a Montedison factory near this north Italian town $1,700 last week on the grounds that the plant polluted the Bormida River.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	23	73	Fair
AMSTERDAM	22	72	Cloudy
ANKARA	22	72	Cloudy
ATHENS	27	81	Cloudy
BEIRUT	28	82	Cloudy
BELGRADE	22	73	Fair
BERLIN	23	73	Fair
BRUSSELS	22	72	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	23	73	Fair
CAIRO	29	84	Fair
CASABLANCA	24	75	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	16	61	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	29	34	Fair
DUBLIN	20	68	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	14	57	Cloudy
FLORENCE	30	86	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	19	66	Rain
GENEVA	21	70	Rain
ISTANBUL	22	72	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	26	79	Cloudy
LISBON	21	70	Cloudy
LONDON	21	70	Cloudy
MADRID	26	79	Cloudy
MILAN	25	77	Cloudy
MONTREAL	17	63	Cloudy
MOSCOW	5	41	Cloudy
MUNICH	19	61	Rain
NEW YORK	22	72	Fair
NICE	20	70	Rain
OSLO	19	66	Cloudy
PARIS	24	75	Cloudy
PRAGUE	23	73	Fair
ROME	28	82	Cloudy
SOFIA	30	86	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	14	57	Cloudy
TEHRAN	33	91	Fair
TEL AVIV	28	82	Cloudy
TUNIS	33	90	Fair
VENICE	23	73	Cloudy
VIENNA	22	72	Cloudy
WARSAW	18	66	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	25	77	Fair
ZURICH	23	73	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1200 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

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While Governor of Maryland

3 Agnew Associates Linked To Fund Collections in 1960s

By Agis Salpukas

BALTIMORE, Sept. 16 (NYT). —Persons who have been cooperating with a federal investigation into alleged kickbacks by consulting concerns to state officials in return for preferential treatment, have told the U.S. Attorney's office here that three close associates of Vice-President Agnew collected money from consulting engineers and others on his behalf while he was governor of Maryland.

The New York Times has learned from sources close to the investigation that the three are Walter Jones, I. H. Hammerman 2d and Jerome B. Wolff. All three have previously been publicly linked to the investigation being conducted by the U.S. Attorney's office into alleged kickbacks from consulting concerns to state officials.

One source said that each man had been described as specializing in a particular area as a "collector" primarily while Mr. Agnew was governor of Maryland from 1962 to 1968.

The same informant said that the investigators had been told that the payments that went to Mr. Agnew ranged in the thousands of dollars at a time but that the total amount revealed by the investigation would "not shock anybody," meaning that the amount was not extremely large.

The three men were also said to have acted as collectors for other political figures.

Attorneys for Mr. Jones and Mr. Wolff had no comment on the reports. The attorney for Mr. Hammerman could not be reached.

An informant said that Mr. Wolff, while head of the Maryland Roads Commission from March, 1967, to the end of 1968, handled payments from consulting concerns that were involved in building the state's multi-million-dollar interstate and state highway system.

Mr. Hammerman, a wealthy mortgage banker who has known Mr. Agnew since World War II and has helped manage and raise funds for his campaigns for Governor and Vice-President, was said to have had a much broader role in collecting money although he also allegedly dealt with certain concerns that did road work.

The investigators were told that Mr. Jones, a banker and real estate developer and also a fund-raiser for Mr. Agnew since his race for county executive in 1962, also had a broad role, the source said, but it could not be learned what his specific responsibility was.

A key question that is expected to be raised by the defense lawyers if Mr. Agnew is indicted, one source said, is whether the money, which was said to have come in the form of gifts, campaign contributions and other means, was illegally received.

This informant said that part of the case developed so far by the U.S. Attorney's office rests on evidence that some of the money that passed through the hands of the three associates in various forms was not reported either as gifts, income or campaign contributions.

"If it's not reported as a campaign contribution, as a gift or income," one source said, "it's going to be funny money. The burden of the prosecution will be to show that it was payoff."

The source said that this was difficult since the relationship that emerged in Maryland between consulting concerns and the politicians was very subtle.

Not 'Mafia Shakedown'

"It was not like a Mafia shakedown," the same source said, "not like 'if you don't do this you won't get this.' It was more that you were expected to make payments in return for work."

The payments were said to have varied in amount but it was reported that 5 percent of a contract fee was a good average figure and that the payments were often made in years when there were no political campaigns.

One informant explained that some concerns, after paying for many years, would go to a "higher" level where they were no longer expected to make payments in return for contracts but were still expected to buy tickets to bull roasts, which are one of the main methods of raising campaign funds here.

Another source, who has been called in by the U.S. Attorney's office here and offered immunity in return for information, said in an interview that contributions by consulting concerns to political campaigns were like dues paid for joining a club.

Joining Called Helpful

The informant, who said that he did not plan to cooperate with the U.S. attorneys, has worked for several consulting concerns over the years and was involved in raising campaign funds for Mr. Agnew as well as for Democrats, including Gov. Marvin Mandel of Maryland.

He said that it was generally advantageous to be a "joiner" and make contributions but it did not necessarily follow that if one did not contribute he would not get consultant contracts.

He also recalled that he had heard from friends of Mr. Agnew such as Mr. Hammerman that they had given gifts of money to Mr. Agnew because he had problems in paying for the life-style expected of a governor.

"Quite frankly, I did hear about gifts," the source said, "because the guy [Mr. Agnew] didn't have the bucks he needed."

Both Mr. Jones and Mr. Hammerman, long-time associates of Mr. Agnew, have acknowledged that they are under investigation by the U.S. Attorney's office here.



United Press International.

THE ARRESTING OFFICER—Annmarie Butler, a New York traffic policewoman, at station with her prisoner (right) whom she took into custody after hearing commotion in nearby bank. The bank guard (left) assisted in the operation.

Union Negotiator Optimistic On 2d Day of Chrysler Strike

DETROIT, Sept. 16 (AP).—A two-day strike by 113,300 workers of Chrysler Corp. which already has cost the automaker production of 3,600 cars continued today despite a claim that negotiators were making progress.

The optimistic note was sounded by Charles Brooks, president of United Auto Workers Local 444 in Windsor, Ont., and a union negotiator representing Canadian workers.

"Chrysler has gotten the message the UAW is damned serious about working conditions and is going to do something about it," Mr. Brooks said late last night.

"The atmosphere in there is not as cold as it has been... Both sides are working more diligently than before," the Canadian said after nearly 12 hours of negotiations.

Mr. Brooks's comments were the only public ones made by either side about the strike which began at midnight Friday. The company and the union both have agreed to suppress public comment about progress in their bargaining.

A Chrysler public relations man accused his counterpart at the UAW of permitting Mr. Brooks to make "an inexcusable breach of the blackout."

The UAW staff member said later, "I told him [Mr. Brooks] he was holding a news conference, hoping he'd take the hint. But he's a member of the committee and I can't shut him up."

The first day of the strike, yesterday, gave 80,500 workers scheduled for overtime a day off and cost Chrysler the production of 3,600 cars, the company reported.

Assembly lines at General Motors and Ford, which employ nearly 600,000 UAW members, continued without interruption since the union has extended indefinitely its contracts with those automakers.

Sources close to the negotiations at Chrysler said that bargaining breakdown which brought a strike was triggered by failure to agree on three major issues—making overtime voluntary, improving safety conditions in the plants and costs of the union's pension demands.

In another development, Michigan Labor Department Director Barry Brown, once a Chrysler bargainer himself, predicted yesterday that the strike will end by tomorrow.

Mr. Brown's theory is that the UAW called the strike hoping that a few days of walking picket lines will cool off its more militant members.

Moynihan Is Said To Bar New Post

NEW DELHI, Sept. 16 (AP).—Ambassador Daniel P. Moynihan has turned down an offer to become a top assistant to Secretary of State-designate Henry A. Kissinger, American sources said here today.

They said Mr. Moynihan, now in Washington for consultations with Mr. Kissinger, declined because he prefers to remain as U.S. envoy to India to work for improved relations between New Delhi and Washington.

Mr. Moynihan cabled and telephoned his wife in New Delhi this weekend and advised her to disregard reports that he might accept a high State Department post, the informants said.

Belgians, Dutch Plan Changes In Military Forces in NATO

By Paul Kemezis

BRUSSELS, Sept. 16 (NYT).—Belgium and the Netherlands, faced with growing public discontent about their military contributions to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, plan to make major changes in the structure of their armies soon.

The Belgian government, under pressure to end the draft system, announced a plan last week to make its combat units that are pledged to NATO all-volunteer by 1976.

The service time for draftees, who will have only home-guard duties, would be lowered from 12 months to six.

In the Netherlands, the new center-left government of Premier Joop M. den Uyl, which promised major cuts in the $2-billion defense budget, has delayed a decision until it finishes consultations with the other NATO members on ways to save money while maintaining a fair contribution.

With these talks, which began early this month at NATO headquarters in Brussels, the Dutch are forcing the allies to consider seriously specialization of task among various national armies.

When the new Dutch government took office in May, NATO officials expected quick cutbacks. One possibility was a Dutch decision not to join a joint allied plan to replace the truck-launched Honest John tactical missiles with the short-range Lance missiles.

In June, at a Brussels meeting, the Dutch defense minister, Henk Vredeling, told his NATO colleagues that the Netherlands was determined to save money, but that it was willing to delay decisions if serious consultations were set up to study long-neglected economy steps, especially specialization of forces. Such discussions had been held in the past but on a general level. The Dutch wanted and got a practical case-by-case approach.

In particular, the Dutch are interested in dropping the Lance and reducing the role of their air force. Faced with replacing their 150 Starfighters with new jets that can handle strategic attack roles, they would like to hand over their attack tasks to Germany, for example, and assume a greater troop-support role requiring a much cheaper plane.

"We would save and Germany would have less logistical costs also," according to one Dutch diplomat.

The Netherlands, which has a large navy, is also offering to assume more sea-patrolling duties.

The Dutch hope that enough progress can be made in the NATO consultations to allow them to publish a white paper on the subject by the end of the year.

Nevertheless, they concede that specialization cannot be pushed too far unless there is a parallel increase in political unity since in a specialized NATO each country would need full confidence that the others would do their jobs.

The Belgian plan, which was approved by the three parties of the government coalition last week and which will be put into effect after NATO consultations, marks the second Belgian attempt this year to meet army manpower problems.

Skylab Crew 'Pouring Out' Science Data

Experiments Go On In Flight's Last Days

HOUSTON, Sept. 16 (AP).—The Skylab-2 astronauts, "pouring out the science" in the waning days of their marathon mission, today started preparations for their return to earth.

The astronauts, Navy Capt. Alan L. Bean, Marine Corps Maj. Jack R. Lousma and Dr. Owen K. Garriott, were going to bed two hours early tonight, cutting their workday short.

The early bedtime was the first change in their sleep-rest cycle, a change instituted so that they will be able to get up early on Sept. 25 for their return to earth later that day.

The astronauts, using a heat-sensing camera, conducted a search over northern Mexico today for uncharted, subsurface geothermal "hot spots" which possibly could be developed into power plants operating on natural steam, a clean, nonpolluting source of electricity.

Yesterday, in the 50th day of their 59-day mission, the astronauts continued their heavy schedule of experiments, a series which officials said is producing bonus amounts of data for scores of scientists.

"We're in the home stretch and we're just pouring out the science," said Flight Director Neil Hutchinson.

The astronauts yesterday conducted two earth-resources photo passes, including one that gave them their first clear-weather pictures of the Johnson Space Center and the countryside around Houston.

Their workday also included hours of sun-watching, using a powerful array of solar telescope cameras and about five hours of medical experiments.

Dr. Garriott and Maj. Lousma, making their first space flight, moved into second place, behind Capt. Bean, for total career time in space. They surpassed Skylab-1 commander Charles Conrad jr.'s mark, 49 days, 3 hours, 38 minutes and 36 seconds, at 1449 GMT yesterday. Capt. Bean surpassed that time span, setting a new mark, about 10 days ago.

Skylab Spider Dies, Arabella Still Survives

CAPE KENNEDY, Sept. 16 (Reuters).—Anita, one of the two spider stars of Skylab-2, is dead.

The insect was found in its cage aboard the orbiting space station this morning by Dr. Owen Garriott.

Anita was one of the two female spiders of Skylab-2, that delighted the American public with their feats in space, starring in the space station's television broadcasts.

Anita's colleague, Arabella, was the first spider to defy zero gravity and spin a web in space. Anita became the second spider to succeed.

Watergate Panel Subpoenas Data Of Two Newsmen

MANCHESTER, N.H., Sept. 16 (UPI).—Two reporters for the Manchester Union Leader were served subpoenas Friday from the Senate Watergate committee.

The subpoenas ask the two to turn over to investigators work material, including some regarding the so-called "Canuck" letter printed in the Union Leader during campaigning for the New Hampshire presidential primary last year.

The letter alleged that Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D., Maine, referred to Americans of French-Canadian ancestry as "Canucks." There are many such persons in New Hampshire. Some consider the term derogatory.

A subpoena served on reporter R. Warren Pease required him to provide working material regarding the Canuck letter incident, which Sen. Muskie said cost him votes in the New Hampshire primary.

A subpoena served on reporter Arthur C. Egan requested work material concerning former presidential adviser Murray Chotiner. Mr. Egan's lawyers told Watergate investigators that he could not comment because Mr. Egan and the Union Leader are involved in a $3-million libel suit brought by Mr. Chotiner.

Alabama Obliges Some Newsmen to State Resources

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 16 (AP).—Gov. George C. Wallace signed into law Friday night ethics legislation requiring newsmen to make financial disclosures before being allowed to cover state government.

Th new law also requires elected officials, state cabinet members and department heads to disclose their financial holdings and divest themselves of any holdings that might represent conflicts.

The law requires newsmen to disclose the names of all their employers and to certify they are not employed directly or indirectly by any person or company that has business with the state.

Rep. Joe McCorquodale, a Democrat who is House speaker pro tem, said some reporters assigned to the legislature engage in "moonlighting," or free-lance work.

"This should be disclosed to the public as well as for public officials," he said, adding the bill was designed for those who "influence legislation" and "certainly the news media influences legislation."

Poseidon Fired From Navy Sub

CAPE KENNEDY, Sept. 16 (UPI).—The multiwarhead Poseidon missile, plagued with technical problems for months, was fired yesterday from a submerged submarine after officials decided that possible defects were not as serious as had been feared.

The powered portion of the flight from the Francis Scott Key, the first for a Poseidon since the spring, apparently was successful, although there was no official word from the Navy.

Train Hits Car, Killing 6

ESSEN, West Germany, Sept. 16 (UPI).—A train ran over a car at a railroad crossing Friday because a signalman raised the safety barrier too soon, railroad officials said yesterday. All six occupants of the car, two women and four children, were killed.

U.S. Marshals Told to Release Russian Vessel

WOODS HOLE, Mass., Sept. 16 (AP).—The Soviet ship Belogorsk was ordered released from the custody of U.S. marshals Friday night after being seized a week ago because of a court suit growing out of a fishing dispute.

U.S. District Judge Joseph Tauro said in Boston that he had to release the trawler in view of a State Department opinion on Thursday that the vessel was entitled to immunity, as the Russians claimed.

William A. Brown, chief of the civil division of the U.S. attorney's office in Boston, sought the release at the request of the State Department.

U.S. marshals reportedly left the Belogorsk Friday night.

The Belogorsk was here as part of a Soviet-American study of Northwest Atlantic fishing areas. A federal marshal seized the vessel last week after a Boston-based fishing firm filed a $97,000 suit claiming that Russian fishing boats damaged its lobster pots.

Watergate Hearings to Skim Campaign Financing Abuses

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (NYT).—The Senate Watergate committee, understaffed, pressed for time and faced with growing political pressures, intends to examine only samples of abuses during its coming hearings on campaign-finance irregularities, according to committee officials.

The committee does not plan, the authoritative officials say, to delve in its public hearings into such broad matters as the relationship between the Nixon administration and the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. nor the connection, if any, between campaign contributions and the presidential pardon of James R. Hoffa, the former Teamsters Union president.

The plans could change if some information is developed unexpectedly by the committee's investigators in the next few weeks.

During the time since the committee recessed Aug. 7, investigators have looked briefly into the Hofta and ITT matters, as well as into allegations that campaign contributions were used to finance the purchase of President Nixon's property in San Clemente, Calif.

Small Staff

The staff investigating campaign-finance abuses included only four lawyers and a half-dozen investigators working under an assistant chief counsel, David H. Dorsen.

The small staff was able to work only part-time during the recess on questions of campaign finance. Some of the lawyers spent a large part of their time working on the committee's suit against President Nixon for the White House tape recordings. Mr. Dorsen, according to his associates, spent many hours as the chief staff member for the subcommittee that investigated the apparently unfounded allegations that Carmine Bellino, the committee's chief investigator, had engaged in illegal electronic surveillance of Mr. Nixon's 1960 presidential campaign.

The decision of the committee last week to try to wind up the public hearings by Nov. 1—a decision made over the objection of some staff members—means that fewer than a dozen days of public hearings probably will be allotted to the campaign-finance phase of the inquiry.

Promises, Contributions

In that short time, the committee, according to its officials, will call a few witnesses who will describe such abuses as illegal corporate contributors, promises of favors in return for contributions and the use of company bonuses to reimburse corporate executives who made political contributions.

One person who was interviewed by the committee staff and who may be called to testify in public, according to officials, is John Priestes, a Miami builder. He reportedly contends that he was offered cabinet-level influence last year to solve problems he had with the Federal Housing Administration in return for a contribution to the Nixon re-election campaign.

Mr. Priestes pleaded guilty earlier this month to federal charges relating to his dealings with the FHA and committee lawyers now are trying to assess his credibility before deciding whether to put him at the witness table.

U.S. Democrats' Telethon Raises $5.3 Million Fund

BURBANK, Calif., Sept. 16 (AP).—The Democratic party's national telethon amassed a total of $5.3 million before the eight-hour show went off the air last night.

Party officials seemed pleased with the total and predicted it would increase with late donations.

The telethon was scheduled to last seven hours, but an additional hour of network time was purchased at the last minute for $16,000. The final hour added $600,000 to the total receipts.

Movie, television and political personalities participated. Sen. George McGovern, D., S.D. the party's defeated presidential contender of 1972, talked of honor. Sen. Henry Jackson, D., Wash., who made an unsuccessful bid for the nomination, spoke of openness.

Only a third of the pledges represented profit because airtime for the nationwide NBC broadcast cost $900,000 and the telephone network of 85 centers cost another $1 million.

The democrats hoped to raise enough money to cover a $3.1 million debt left from 1972 campaigning, and to pump $3 million more into 1974 congressional elections.

Last year, a Democratic party telethon grossed $4 million, with $3.4 million going to the Democrats after costs were deducted.

High-Living Briton Arrested in France

METZ, France, Sept. 16 (AP).—French police have arrested a 29-year-old Englishman in connection with 20,000 francs worth of unpaid bills throughout France.

Police accused Warreen Lee Hooton of Bristol, of having run up the bills during two years of staying in hotels and buying expensive clothing.

Mr. Hooton was said by police to come from a wealthy family and to have "most expensive" tastes in clothing.

Most Americans Content With U.S., Poll Says

PRINCETON, N.J., Sept. 16 (AP).—Despite increasing criticism of politics, most Americans view the United States favorably. But nonwhites, the young and the college-educated are the least happy about the state of the nation, according to the latest Gallup Poll.

In the poll, 93 percent of Americans questioned viewed the country either mildly or highly favorably. Of the nonwhites among the 1,544 adults questioned, 81 percent viewed the country favorably, with 14 percent viewing it unfavorably.

In the 18-29 age group, 64 percent viewed the country highly favorably and the same rating was given by 85 percent of those with college education.

Ford Engineer Pleads Guilty in Plan Theft Case

DETROIT, Sept. 16 (AP).—The Ford Motor Co. research engineer who allegedly stole plans for a glass-making process pleaded guilty in U.S. District Court on Friday to a charge of conspiracy to transport the stolen plans.

John Cahit Akfirat, 39, agreed to the reduced guilty plea before Judge Lawrence Gubow. Akfirat originally was charged with theft and transport of stolen property across state lines. He was released on $50,000 bond.

No sentencing date was set for the charges, which carry a maximum penalty of five years in prison.

Akfirat was linked with a Romanian government industry official, Alexandru Petrascu, who was detained on July 30 by FBI officials in Detroit. At that time, Mr. Petrascu was carrying the glass-making plans taken by Akfirat.

The FBI released Mr. Petrascu and a Romanian Embassy official accompanying him. Mr. Petrascu is expected in Detroit next week for a hearing on the charge to which Akfirat pleaded guilty.

Bomb Blast Damages ITT Office in Zurich

ZURICH, Sept. 16 (Reuters).—A bomb explosion early today wrecked part of a building here containing branch offices of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp.

Police said the attack probably was a protest against recent events in Chile. The company has been accused of trying to prevent the coming to power of President Salvador Allende, whose government was overthrown in last week's military coup. Doors and windows were blown out and damage was estimated at about half a million Swiss francs.



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Obituaries

Betty Field, 55, U.S. Actress Who Starred in 'Dream Girl'

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (NYT).—Betty Field, 55, a prominent stage and screen actress who was best known for her roles in the film "Of Mice and Men" and the play "Dream Girl," died Thursday in a Hyannis, Mass., hospital of a cerebral hemorrhage.

Miss Field was stricken the day before she was to leave for Hollywood to make a film, "The Day of the Locust," under the direction of John Schlesinger, and to screen a movie for ABC-TV's "Movie of the Week."

Her two most recent Broadway appearances were in revivals of Harold Pinter's plays "The Birthday Party" and "Landscape" in 1971, and, later that year, in "All Over," a play by Edward Albee.

Her 1946 performance in "Dream Girl," written by her former husband Elmer Rice, won the New York Critics Award.

Born Feb. 8, 1918, in Boston, Miss Field attended the American Academy of Dramatic Arts in New York. She made her stage debut in 1934 in London and soon returned to New York to appear in "Page Miss Glory."

Her Broadway career flourished and she appeared in "Three Men on a Horse," "Room Service," "The Primrose Path," "Boy Meets Girl," "Waltz of the Toreadors," "Never Too Late," "The Subject Was Roses," "Where's Daddy?" and many other plays.

Her first starring film role was in 1939 in "Of Mice and Men." Her other films included "Victory," "Butterfield 8," "Birdman of Alcatraz," "Coogan's Bluff," "Seventeen" and "Bus Stop."

Miss Field is survived by her third husband, artist Raymond Olivere, and three children from her marriage to Mr. Rice. Her second marriage was to the late lawyer Edwin Lukas.

Dr. Maurice William

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 16 (NYT).—Dr. Maurice William, 92, a Brooklyn dentist whose writings were credited with causing Dr. Sun Yat-sen in 1924 to reject *Marxist doctrine, died yesterday.*

In 1921, Dr. William's book, "The Social Interpretation of History," was published and came to the attention of Dr. Sun, founder of the Chinese Republic.

An immigrant from Russia, the son of a tailor, Dr. William grew up in a leftist atmosphere but expressed disappointment with the Socialists. He spent four years rereading Marx and everything he could find about Marx. To do this he worked as a dentist only three days a week and studied the rest of the time.

The result was his book, which appeared in July, 1920.

The book was read and pondered by Dr. Sun, who adopted its social and economic theories in guiding the new republic. He incorporated large sections of it in his work, "The Three Principles of the People." Dr. Sun revised his political philosophy after reading the book and resisted entreaties to align China with the Soviet Union.

Cardinal Heard

ROME, Sept. 16 (AP).—William Theodore Cardinal Heard, 89, of Scotland died today at a Rome hospital, the Vatican announced. Cardinal Heard, who lived in the English College in Rome, had been hospitalized for a few days because of weakness caused by old age.

A native of Edinburgh, he was ordained in 1918. Pope John XXIII made him cardinal in 1959. He had held various posts in the Roman Curia.

Cardinal Heard's death reduces the number of the College of Cardinals to 138.

Albert Skira

GENEVA, Sept. 16 (NYT).—Albert Skira, 69, a Swiss publisher noted for his books on art, died Friday at his home in Dully, near here.

His first book was Ovid's "*Metamorphoses*," with 30 etchings by Picasso, published in 1931. The first edition consisted of 125 copies at $400 each. Only one copy was sold. In 1966, one of the copies was auctioned for $12,000.

Vladimir d'Ormesson

PARIS, Sept. 16 (AP).— Count Vladimir d'Ormesson, 85, heir of one of the oldest and most renowned families of France, died last night in his castle near Paris.

Author of many books and political studies, Mr. D'Ormesson was a member of the Académie Française and served as French ambassador to Argentina and the Vatican.

Police Attacked By Guerrillas in Cyprus Outbreak

NICOSIA, Cyprus, Sept. 16 (UPI).— Guerrillas staged a new series of raids on Cyprus early today, attacking the police and setting off two bomb explosions, the police said.

It was the first outbreak of violence on the island republic since Greek President George Papadopoulos appealed to Gen. George Grivas three weeks ago to end his guerrilla campaign for Enosis (union with Greece).

Gunmen ambushed a police car outside a village in the Limassol district of southern Cyprus as the officers went to investigate two bomb explosions. One policeman, wounded by automatic weapons fire, was hospitalized.

The police were headed for the village of Pano Kyvides, where the bombs damaged a house and a tractor shortly after midnight. There were no casualties in the blasts.

In another attack, guerrillas with automatic weapons fought a gunbattle with the police at a station in Mallia village, also in the Limassol district. There were no injuries.

Bhutto on Way to U.S. For Talks With Nixon

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Sept. 16 (UPI).—President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto left yesterday for a six-day official visit to the United States. He stopped in Amsterdam on a private visit and will arrive in Washington Tuesday.

Mr. Bhutto, who was accompanied by his wife, was originally scheduled to visit the United States in July but that trip was postponed because Mr. Nixon became ill.



United Press International.

ROYAL MOURNING—Sweden's Crown Prince Carl Gustaf outside hospital after announcement of death of his grandfather King Gustaf Adolf. At the left Dowager Queen Ingrid of Denmark (the king's daughter), and at right Princess Christina of Sweden.

King Gustaf VI Adolf Is Dead at 90

(Continued from Page 1)

the election and there was uncertainty on the effect it would have.

The king died of complications following treatment for what was described as a rare disease.

During surgery, doctors sought to stop massive intestinal bleeding.

The doctors discovered that the bleeding was due to inflammation and superficial ulcers of one duodenum, the first portion of the small intestines.

Dr. Gunnar Biorck, the king's chief physician, said that the disease causing the bleeding was the first known case of the disorder in Sweden. Eight cases of the illness, called "erosive mucosal duodenitis," have been reported in the United States.

The funeral is expected to be held within 7 to 10 days.

When Gustaf VI Adolf became King of Sweden, he was at an age when most men are already in retirement. During his reign, the lean, scholarly ruler established a reputation as one of the most beloved and unpretentious of Europe's monarchs.

He ascended the throne of his country's constitutional monarchy on Oct. 30, 1950, the day after the death of his father, Gustaf V, at the age of 92, and 12 days before his own 68th birthday.

Following Sweden's unofficial slogan that kings reign but the people rule, he took the throne in a simple state ceremony in the royal palace. He had rejected a coronation as a waste of money, a view also taken by his father. Through his reign, state occasions were without pomp; he never wore a crown, or held a scepter.

He was the most democratic of princes. On his public birthdays, citizens would send him gingersnaps and homemade socks. He had a walk-on part in the children's movie "The Wonderful Adventures of Nils," and gave the first audience for the press in the history of Sweden's royal family.

King Gustaf inherited the royal family's artistic and intellectual gifts. He was a noted sportsman in his youth, an accomplished archaeologist and skilled botanist, a connoisseur of Chinese art, a carpenter and linguist.

The king's curiosity about things was legendary. "Just answer anything he asks you and he'll be perfectly happy," his wife, the late Queen Louise, once told one of his hosts. "But he won't be content until he knows all there is to know."

When he visited the United States in 1926, he met Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York, who said of him: "Why, that fellow—he could be elected president of Sweden if it was a republic. He's all right." In fact, throughout his reign, public opinion polls showed him to be the most popular and respected man in the country.

The monarch was born in the royal palace at Stockholm on Nov. 11, 1882, son of King Gustaf V and Queen Victoria, born a princess of the German Grand Duchy of Baden.

He was a great-great-grandson of Jean Baptiste Bernadotte, one of Napoleon's generals, who was chosen to become crown prince of Sweden in 1810 and ruled as Carl XIV from 1818 to 1844. Longevity was a mark of the family; the founder of the dynasty lived to 81.

The future monarch was christened Oscar Fredrik Wilhelm Olaf Gustaf Adolf and given the title Duke of Scania, but the solid terseness of Gustaf Adolf suited him better. As a young prince, he began a rigorous training in the palace schoolroom and in the military, sleeping on the ground and marching with the others.

At the University of Uppsala, he studied history, economics, government, statistics and law, and acquired his lifelong love of archaeology.

He was a six-footer, erect and athletic. Like his father, he was a tennis player, but preferred skiing. He was also an expert marksman and able horseman, winning the gold insignia of the Swedish Athletic Association in open competition. In later life, he became a good golfer.

Concurrent with his academic training, he rose through the military. He was made a first lieutenant in 1903, a colonel in 1918 and finally a full general in both the infantry and cavalry in 1932. One of his titles as king was commander in chief of the defense forces.

In 1904, while wintering in Egypt, the young crown prince met Princess Margaret of Connaught, granddaughter of Queen Victoria of England. Their engagement was announced in February, 1905, and they were married in June at Windsor Castle. It was the first time a member of Swedish royalty had wed a member of the British royal family in 500 years.

Four sons and a daughter were born to the royal couple before the queen died of blood poisoning in 1920. Three years later, the king married Lady Louise Alexandra Marie Irene Mountbatten, a sister of Earl Mountbatten of Burma and a great-granddaughter of Queen Victoria. They had no children. King Gustaf's second queen died in 1966.

His oldest son, Prince Gustaf Adolf, died in an airplane crash in 1947. Two others, Sigvard and Carl Johan, forfeited their rights to the throne by marrying commoners. The daughter, Ingrid, became queen of Denmark.

When his oldest son was killed, King Gustaf took over the education of the current crown prince, Carl Gustaf, who was 9 months old at the time.

Easy Transition

King Gustaf's transition from crown prince to king was natural and comparatively easy because for 60 years he devoted himself to the preparation. During his apprenticeship, he severa' times assumed the regency during his father's absences from the country. He coupled practical knowledge of a sovereign's duties with intensive training in civil administration and military work. He traveled widely throughout the nation, meeting thousands of citizens face-to-face, and also voyaged extensively overseas.

He visited the United States twice, in 1926 and again in 1938 for the tercentenary of the arrival of Swedish settlers in America. He held honorary degrees from Princeton, Yale, Clark University, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Lafayette and the University of Chicago, and from many European universities including Oxford.

Upon becoming king, he chose as his motto "Duty Above All." Although his powers were limited under the constitution, he became a respected counselor to the successive governments. He frequently used state occasions to advance progressive ideas in both domestic and world affairs. In 1973, for example, in his speech from the throne, he called on the United States to stop its "merciless" bombing of North Vietnam.

Little Ceremony

He kept ceremony to a minimum, but he was a familiar figure at events in Sweden. One of the best-known was the annual presentation of the Nobel Prizes; from the time he became king, he missed only one of the ceremonies—in 1972, when he had a cold.

He enjoyed watching sports, from the 1956 Olympics in Stockholm to local tennis matches. In 1959, when Ingemar Johanssen of Sweden won the heavyweight boxing title from Floyd Patterson in New York, the king was the first to send congratulations.

The king's leisure pursuits were as extensive as his public duties, and his breadth of knowledge was wide.

His botanical work won him membership in Britain's Royal Academy in 1958—a rare honor for a reigning monarch.

In 1907, King Gustaf began to collect Chinese art with the purchase of a porcelain. His collection, one of the world's greatest, now numbers 1,000 objects spanning 4,000 years of Chinese history.

Etruscan Digs

The king became interested in archaeology at the age of 25, when he helped excavate a Bronze Age site near Uppsala. He later dug in Greece, Egypt and China. In 1926, he founded the Swedish Institute in Rome and most summers thereafter joined in their digs, getting down on his knees with brush and trowel with the rest.

In his later years, his summer vacations were spent at the Swedish Institute's excavations at San Giovenale di Blera, an Etruscan site 55 miles north of Rome. He assisted in the preparation of a huge scholarly study of Etruscan culture based on work there.

PAUL L. MONTGOMERY.

Dutch Boost Guilder Value By 5 Percent

Hope to Curb Inflation And Aid Employment

THE HAGUE, Sept. 16 (Reuters).—The Netherlands announced yesterday that the guilder will be worth 5 percent more, beginning tomorrow—a move which the government hopes will curb inflation and stimulate employment.

However, Belgium and Luxemburg, which have close economic and monetary ties with the Netherlansd, will not revalue their currencies, it was announced in Brussels.

A Finance Ministry announcement here said that the revaluation was justified by the strength of the Dutch balance of payments, which had a surplus on current account of more than 5 billion guilders during the period from mid-1972 to mid-1973.

An explanation of the move will be given in detail by Queen Juliana at the opening of the new session of parliament on Tuesday.

Financial observers said that the revaluation had been announced in terms of special drawing rights with the International Monetary Fund and in terms of gold, without reference to the dollar or sterling rate, because that would depend on how rates developed when the Dutch foreign currency market reopens tomorrow.

Special drawing rights, also known as "paper gold," is a system agreed upon by the IMF to provide supplementary reserves for the world's monetary transactions.

Since 1971, the three Benelux countries have had a special arrangement under which their currencies were allowed to drift apart by a margin of only 1.5 percent. That margin is well below that of the "snake-in-the-tunnel" system, under which seven European currencies are tied together and may move only by 2.25 percent against each other.

Foreign exchange offices at Dutch border points and railroad stations changed their buying rates yesterday for the dollar and British pound. The dollar was costing 2.38 guilders, against 2.59 Friday, and the pound 5.81, compared with the old rate of 6.32.

Finance Minister Willem Duisenberg said that the revaluation first had been discussed in July and agreement with Belgium and Luxembourg had been finally reached about a week ago. He said that there would be further monetary talks with Common Market partners before Oct. 31.

Mr. Duisenberg later announced these new central rates for European countries: 100 French francs—60.4 guilders (previously 63.4); 100 Belgian francs—6.9 guilders (previously 7.2); 100 deutschemarks—104.2 guilders (previously 109.4); 100 Danish kroner—44.4 guilders (previously 46.5); 100 Norwegian kroner—46.5 guilders (previously 48.8); 100 Swedish kroner—60.9 guilders (previously 64.0).



United Press International.

HOMELESS Indian families taking refuge from rampaging flood waters in Ahmadabad in Western India.

'Blue-Eyed Arabs' of Norway Receiving North Sea Oil Bids

By Don Cook

OSLO, Sept. 16.—Tomorrow morning the Norwegian Ministry of Industry will open its doors for a special day of national business.

The "blue-eyed Arabs of the north," as the Norwegians are known in the oil business, will be receiving bids for exploration rights in another 32 blocks of territory on the bottom of the North Sea, currently the site of the world's largest oil boom.

Although Norway's terms for oil rights on its continental shelf are about the toughest the oil industry is encountering anywhere, short of the takeovers which have begun to sweep the Arab world, there will be no shortage of bidders.

The higher the Arab leaders drive the price of Middle East oil, the more reasonable Norway's demands in the North Sea become.

The Norwegians expect between 30 and 40 separate bids for the 32 blocks, which average 500 square kilometers each, even though the bidders will have to accept a 50 percent partnership with the Norwegian state oil company (Statoil).

The consortia which are eventually awarded exploration rights will also be required to form Norwegian companies, subject to full Norwegian corporate profit taxes, and to pay license fees and rentals for the exploration rights plus production royalties of up to 16 percent, so far, on each barrel of crude they produce.

The Norwegian government estimates that it will be deriving 6 percent of its gross national product from offshore oil by 1977. By the middle of next year, Phillips Petroleum's Ekofisk field alone will be producing 300,000 barrels a day, which is almost double Norway's present oil consumption.

In another three years, when other fields adjacent to the Ekofisk find have been brought to full production, Norway will be the largest oil exporting nation in Europe—no matter what happens in the 32 new blocks which are being offered Monday.

Norwegian terms for North Sea exploration are far stiffer than the terms which oil companies have obtained in Britain's offshore areas. A principal reason for this has been simply that Britain's need for oil is far greater and the British therefore practically gave away exporation rights in the initial stages to push an all-out race for North Sea riches.

British Ahead

In one sense this has paid off for the British, who have struck far more oil than has been found so far in the Norwegian areas and Britain expects to cover 50 percent of its oil needs with North Sea output by the end of this decade.

But, by sitting back and husbanding a resource for which they had no urgent need, the Norwegians have been able to profit from the soaring world oil needs and economic demands. The 32 blocks which they are releasing in this round are literally only a drop in the North Sea bucket of areas still to be exploited. The northernmost of the new blocks is only at the 62d parallel, about 100 miles north of the latitude of Bergen—which is only one quarter of the way up Norway's Arctic west coast.

Norway plans to "make haste very slowly" on development north of the 62d parallel. This is partly to give the new Statoil company time to get managerial and technical expertise to undertake full-scale drilling and development on its own, partly to protect what, after all, is not an inexhaustible natural resource, and partly for strategic reasons—the closer to the White Sea and the Soviet Union oil is found, the more delicate the political problems become.

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Only 'Symbol of Nation' Now

Carl XVI Adolf, 27, Receives Royal Salute at Stockholm

(Continued from Page 1)

year-old constitution. Its replacement, to be finally and formally approved by parliament, next spring, reduces the king's function to a mere "symbol of the nation."

The influence and the power held by monarchs in this Nordic nation, ruled by Social Democrats for more than 40 years, were virtually eliminated in the new constitution draft presented in March.

King Carl Gustaf's life so far has been devoted to preparation for his accession to the throne.

"I am ready and will work hard in my job as the king of the Swedish people," the king declared recently in a newspaper interview.

In giving his opinion of what constitutes a good king, the young monarch said: "He must be loyal to his people. I will do my utmost to meet the demands put upon me. A king must develop himself and his environment to follow the times... and be able to understand that everybody cannot have the same opinion as he himself and he must be able to compromise."

Although the new king likes to think of himself as an ordinary person and once said he might have chosen "an earthy job, perhaps as a farmer," if he had not been born a prince of the blood, he certainly does not want "to trade the crown for a farm."

The new king was born April 30, 1946, in the royal palace of Haga outside Stockholm. He is the only son of the late Prince Gustaf Adolf and Princess Sibylla, German-born princess of Saxe-Coburg.

When the prince was one year old, his father was killed in a plane crash in 1947 at Copenhagen's Kastrup Airport.

"Maybe I would have developed differently if he had been alive when I grew up," King Carl Gustaf recently told interviewers.

Instead of his father, his grandfather and his mother handled the young prince's education. King Carl Gustaf's mother died on Nov. 28 after a long illness.

King Carl Gustaf is a sports enthusiast, with a liking for fast cars and speedboats. His favorite sports are sailing, skiing, fishing and shooting and he has been a frequent non-competing visitor to big international sporting events.

He graduated from a private boarding school at Sigtuna north of Stockholm in 1966 and served in the different branches of the armed forces.

Swiss Are Holding 2 Said to Be E. German

BERN, Sept. 16 (AP).—Swiss authorities have announced the arrest of two members of a foreign intelligence service, and police sources identified them as East German.

The Federal Justice Ministry said in a brief statement that the two were smuggled into Switzerland with false identity papers and took employment with a Swiss company in the Zurich area. They were arrested on a federal warrant charging them with espionage.

Peron, 77, Tells Of Heart Illness

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 16 (UPI).—Nine days before his expected re-election as president, Juan Peron admitted that he suffers from a heart condition.

Gen. Peron, who will be 78 on Oct. 8, told newsmen Friday: "I've had a pericardiac problem and the doctor has told me I must spend three months without excitement."

He became ill shortly after his return last June 20 from 18 years of exile. His spokesman said that he had a "flu virus," but heart specialists visited him every day. "It was a pericardiac virus, and these things leave their mark if one isn't careful," Gen. Peron said.

When he was nominated for the presidency, he said, his doctors told him that he could accept. However, since then, he has spent all of his time at home while his wife and vice-presidential candidate, Isabel, has campaigned in the province.

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Jailings, Torture Alleged

Liberals in U.S. Senate to Seek To Halt Aid to Saigon Police

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (NYT).—Senate liberals are planning a major floor fight to delete all support for South Vietnam's police force and prison system from the pending foreign-aid bill.

The senators say that the Nixon administration has covered up the full extent of U.S. aid for South Vietnam's police force, which, critics contend, is still jailing and torturing political opponents of President Nguyen Van Thieu.

The legislation, which now provides for $378 million in local economic aid for Southeast Asia—less than two-thirds of the $632 million initially sought by the administration—is scheduled for a Senate vote late next week.

Since early summer, Senate sources said, a quiet but intensive lobbying effort against further economic aid for police activities in South Vietnam has been waged by a number of anti-war and church groups, including the National Council of Churches. One Senate aide said that a recent count indicated that as many as 35 senators had expressed interest in deleting such support from the bill.

Most of the senators who opposed the Vietnam war are expected to support the measure. These include Republican Senators Clifford P. Case, N.J., and Charles McC. Mathias Jr., Md.; Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., Vance Hartke, D., Ind., Alan Cranston, D., Calif., Frank Church, D., Idaho, George McGovern, D., S.D., Philip A. Hart, D., S.D., and Edmund Muskie, D., Maine.

"We're going to have a hell of a spirited debate on this because we've had indications that different senators want to get up and speak on it," said Sen. James Abourezk, a freshman Democrat from South Dakota who has been actively opposing the continued police aid.

In a telephone interview, Sen. Abourezk said that he was concerned over what he termed the administration's attempt to obfuscate the purpose of its support for the police and prisons in South Vietnam.

"Maybe the American people don't have to know about troop movements or the location of nuclear weapons," he said, "but by God they sure as hell can decide whether they want to support torture or not."

In July, Sen. Abourezk offered an amendment to the foreign aid bill that would bar the use of U. S. funds for the support of all police and prison activities "of any foreign government or any program of internal intelligence or surveillance on behalf of any foreign government."

Less sweeping amendments are expected to be offered by other liberal senators when the bill gets to the floor, a Senate source said, among them a proposal by Sen. Kennedy that would bar any police aid to South Vietnam, the Philippines and Brazil.

'Bipartisan Issue'

"There's much broader support for this than most people think," said Dale S. DeHaan, a senior Kennedy aide. "It's the liberals behind it, but on both sides of the aisle. This is a bipartisan issue."

Despite the concern by some senators, the issue has provoked little public interest. In recent months, Sen. Kennedy has made two major Senate speeches expressing concern over the continued U. S. support for the police and prisons in South Vietnam, but neither received major newspaper or television attention.

Many liberals believe that a cutback in South Vietnamese police and prison spending may be approved, if the issue attracts enough public concern.

Critics of the Thieu government have estimated the number of currently detained political prisoners at between 40,000 and 200,000 although the South Vietnamese government officially lists only 5,081 "civilian detainees."

In a letter sent last month to Sen. Kennedy, the State Department estimated that there "may be between 500 and 1,000 detainees" who are being held as political prisoners in South Vietnam.

Treatment Defended

The letter, signed by W. Marshall Wright, assistant secretary of state for congressional relations, defended the treatment of civilian prisoners in South Vietnam.

In a report issued in July, Amnesty International, the London-based research group on political prisoners, estimated that the South Vietnamese government had arrested at least 70,000 and possibly more than 100,000 people as political prisoners—many of whom supported neither the government nor the Vietnamese Communists in the war.

"There can be no doubt that torture is widely used," Amnesty International's report said.

Scope of Raids Into Cambodia Amazes Stennis

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP).—Sen. John C. Stennis, D., Miss., said today that he had been informed about the secret 1970 attacks in Cambodia by the United States but that he was not given an idea of their dimension.

Sen. Stennis, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, was one of a few congressmen informed of the secret raids, recently disclosed by the Nixon government.

"I couldn't re-create any distinct recollection of having been specially briefed on that matter, but I was told about it," he said on a television interview program.

"But the vastness of it, I didn't catch that point," he said. "My knowledge was limited more or less to this place of refuge they were going to."

The attacks involved U.S. troops crossing into Cambodia from South Vietnam. Bombing raids, the records which were falsified to hide the fact that Cambodian sites were the targets, also were involved.

Ford Recalls '73 Cars

DETROIT, Sept. 16 (AP).—Ford Motor Co. announced it was recalling 83,687 of its 1973 model cars in the United States to check for safety-related defects.



Associated Press.

CAMBODIAN WAR—Man suspected of Khmer Rouge sympathies tied to a pole under a blazing sun in the town of Kompong Cham, 40 miles north of Phnom Penh, which was recently reconquered by regular government forces.

Clashes Continue on Fringes Of Strategic Cambodia Town

PHNOM PENH, Sept. 16 (AP).—Offensive operations by government troops continued on the outskirts of Kompong Cham today and the military command said fighting and insurgent shelling flared up in at least three other areas of Cambodia.

Col. Am Rong, chief spokesman for the command, said clashes continued in the university compound at Kompong Cham in the western sector of the city and at Boeung Kok to the North.

The colonel, returning from a day in Kompong Cham, 47 miles northeast of Phnom Penh, said life among the civilian population of the city had shown a marked improvement in the last few days after government troops reportedly liberated the city.

He also said that ten rounds of Khmer Rouge mortar fire had fallen on Siem Reap, 143 miles northwest of Phnom Penh, killing two civilians and wounding 15. He said insurgent fire also was reported about one mile north of the area, site of the Angkor Wat ruins, the 12th-century temple complex.

Highway 1 Blocked

In the Phnom Penh area, the capital's two vital supply routes remained cut while the Khmer Rouge struck about nine miles from Phnom Penh, blocking Highway 1 to the South Vietnamese border.

Field reports from Prek Thom on Highway 1 said civilian refugees were streaming toward Phnom Penh and that Khmer Rouge insurgents had infiltrated a section of the road between two government units.

Highway 1 has not been used as a supply artery for more than a year, with large sections of the road held by Khmer Rouge forces.

Phnom Penh's Highway 4 to the country's only deepwater port at Kompong Som remained cut for the 22d straight day, while Highway 5 to Battambang Province has been cut for the last 12 days.

Col. Am Rong said government troops were continuing their push to clear Highway 4 of insurgents, but no military activity was reported on the road to Battambang.

Government troops and insurgents clashed about 36 miles west of Phnom Penh near Kompong Speu, the colonel added.

Fighting in Vietnam

SAIGON, Sept. 16 (AP).—South Vietnamese infantrymen in the Central Highlands and those guarding the old imperial capital of Hué came under Communist artillery fire yesterday and three of them lost their lives, the military command reported.

Viet Cong gunners also fired 54 rounds against an infantry position about 12 miles west-northwest of the provincial capital of Kontum City and 260 miles north of Saigon yesterday, killing two government soldiers and wounding four others.

Meanwhile, a ground attack near Kontum City left 11 Viet Cong dead and two infantrymen wounded in the day's only major action.

U.S. Economists View Inflation as Main 1974 Worry

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (AP).—Recession or not, the United States' main economic worry for 1974, as well as the next four years, is continuing inflation, a survey of 415 corporate economists concludes.

This is despite the fact that nearly all of those surveyed by the National Association of Business Economists predict a business slowdown next year that will bring a drop in housing starts and corporate profits. They also see a significant decrease in the growth of the gross national product.

"We accept the soft-landing view—or a slowdown without a recession—but believe that it will entail a price climb that will be high by virtually all prior peacetime standards," said Robert G. Dederick of the Northern Trust Co., a Chicago bank.

The survey is considered the first forecast of 1974 by major economists from a wide range of industries throughout the country. The participants include economic experts from manufacturers, banks, research and trade associations, specializing in a wide range of areas from taxation and federal control of the money supply to mathematical models and intuitive guesswork.

Honduras, El Savador Open Peace Talks

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 16 (Reuters).—El Salvador and Honduras opened formal peace talks here yesterday to normalize relations after a "football war" in 1969 in which more than 1,000 perons were killed and thousands were made homeless.

Mexico is acting as "referee" in the negotiations, which are expected to last three months.

Border problems are the main stumbling block in the talks, which will also cover trade and war reparation payments. The four-day war erupted in July, 1969, when El Salvador invaded Honduras. The Honduras had earlier expelled thousands of Salvadorean migrants after a controversial three-match football series won by El Salvador.

As Result of Cairo Summit Talks

Jordan, Egypt, Syria Are Said To Agree on a Common Policy

By Henry Tanner

AMMAN, Sept. 16 (NYT).—Jordan, Egypt and Syria have agreed to take a common stand on political issues concerning the Middle East at the United Nations and in the face of a possible initiative by Henry A. Kissinger as U.S. secretary of state, Jordanian officials said today.

According to the officials, this was one of the main results of the meeting in Cairo last week between King Hussein, President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and President Hafez al-Assad of Syria.

The meeting, which was believed to have been largely inspired by King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, was followed by the resumption of diplomatic relations between Egypt and Jordan. Relations between Syria and Jordan were expected to be renewed by Damascus shortly.

Syria broke with Amman in July, 1971, after the liquidation of the Palestinian commandos by the Jordanian Army. Egypt broke in April last year after King Hussein announced his plan for giving the Palestinians of the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan a special status within his kingdom.

Kuwait Subsidy Sought

The Jordanians hope that their reconciliation with their neighbors will prompt Kuwait to renew its annual subsidy of about $32 million. Kuwait, like Libya, discontinued its payments to Jordan after the liquidation of the commandos. Saudi Arabia continued to pay. The government of Kuwait has made no public comment on this issue thus far.

The Jordanians insist that King Hussein has given no ground on two key issues of Jordan's internal and military policy. And informed sources here said that he has not relented in his refusal to let the Palestinian commandos return to Jordan.

The king also was reported to be maintaining his publicly stated view that talk of any Arab military action against Israel at this point is unrealistic.

Both these issues are part of the problem of restoring the so-called "Eastern Arab Front," which ceased to exist in 1970 after the civil war between the commandos and the Jordanian Army. Military coordination between the Jordanians and Syria and Egypt ended at that time.

Different Interpretations

Consultations on the return of Jordanian military forces into the Arab line-up continue. But the Jordanian interpretation of the Cairo summit as primarily an agreement to coordinate foreign policies is at odds with the billing that the conference received in the Egyptian capital where it was called a "confrontation meeting."

Although Jordanian officials do not put it this way, foreign policy coordination between the three countries appeared to mean that King Hussein has agreed to put his plan for a separate status for the West Bank into the deep freeze.

The plan was regarded by the Egyptians as a bid for a separate settlement between Israel and Jordan.

Similarly, before that, when Egypt responded to the American initiative launched by former Secretary of State William P. Rogers, the Jordanians were afraid that an Egyptian success could lead to a separate peace that would jeopardize the chances of a settlement on Jerusalem and the Israeli-occupied West Bank. Now it is hoped here that the time of individual initiatives is over.

Danes Say Jordanian Was Ax-Murder Victim

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 16 (UPI).—Police have identified an ax-murder victim, found outside Copenhagen, as a Jordanian, who had lived in Denmark for four years.

A police spokesman said Friday that the man, who was badly mutilated, has been identified as Abdul Rahman Saleh Musa Dumairi.

A Copenhagen newspaper quoted friends of the victim as saying he had been a member of el-Fatah Palestinian guerrilla movement, but police said they did not "attach too much importance to this information."

General Says Israeli Actions Are Not Limited to Reprisals

TEL AVIV, Sept. 16 (UPI).—Lt. Gen. David Elazar, Israeli chief of staff, said yesterday that his country's policy is to strike at Arab guerrillas "all over the world" and is not limited to actions of reprisal.

"We are not tied only to retaliatory actions," Gen. Elazar said in an army radio interview.

Israel felt obliged to go beyond such a policy, the general said, as long as "these terrorist organizations persist night and day in reiterating their declaration of war against us..."

Gen. Elazar said that the Arab guerrillas "should know that we, too, pursue a policy of striking at them all over the world." He spoke two days after the air battle between Israeli and Syrian planes, in which Israel reportedly downed 13 Syrian MiG-21 fighters.

In a portion of the radio interview, the chief of staff said that Israel did not initiate the attack.

Citing Israel defense-force efforts last year, Gen. Elazar said that there had been a "significant decrease" in guerrilla activity during recent months.

"In the latter two-thirds of the year," he said, "terrorist activity had amounted to only one quarter of the operations perpetrated by terrorists over a similar period in the previous year."

Gen. Elazar attributed the drop in guerrilla activity to Israeli military measures against "the terrorist organizations, upon their bases, their men, their leaders."

Declaring that the danger of war with the Arab states "still exists" for Israel, Gen. Elazar said that hostilities could be avoided so long as Israel retains its military superiority.

Radio Israel, meanwhile, announced that Israel has said in a note to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim that Syria must bear full responsibility for Thursday's air battle over the Mediterranean.

"Damascus had confirmed that its planes attacked Israeli warplanes," the radio quoted the note as saying, "and would have to bear full responsibility for the incident."

According to the radio, Israel rejected the Syrian claim that 64 Israeli planes penetrated Syrian airspace. Israel said in the note that Syrian planes had disrupted the efforts of Israeli helicopters to rescue a Syrian pilot during the battle.

In Beirut, meanwhile, newspapers said today that Israel is massing troops in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights in anticipation of Syrian retaliation to the aerial dogfight.

Al Anwar, in a report from south Lebanon, said that movements of Israeli troops and military vehicles had been detected yesterday on roads leading to the Golan Heights. The newspaper Al Moharrer commented: "Israeli saber-rattling was quite audible in the Arkoub region during the night."

Palestine Radio Closed

BEIRUT, Sept. 16 (UPI).—Syrian authorities closed the "Voice of Palestine" radio station yesterday which broadcasts from Deraa, near the Jordanian border, and arrested the persons operating it, the official Iraq News Agency reported.

The agency said that the move followed the arrest by Syrian authorities Friday of the station's director, Ahmed Abdel Rahman. It said that the crackdown appeared to result from the station's recent criticism of Syria and Egypt for their moves to patch up relations with King Hussein of Jordan.

Lag in Sanitation Abets Cholera, Italy Is Warned

ROME, Sept. 16 (Reuters).—Italian Environment Minister Achille Corona strongly attacked the country's sanitary conditions today and warned that drastic measures must be taken for Italy to avoid living under a permanent cholera threat.

In an interview with the Rome weekly magazine Tempo, Mr. Corona said Italy's three-week-old cholera outbreak, which has claimed 26 lives, "was not an unrepeatable event."

"It is a consequence of progressive degradation of the environment, of carelessness and indifference, of polluted seas and dirty cities," he added.

The minister also claimed that "out of 8,000 Italian towns, only 32 have really efficient purification plants."

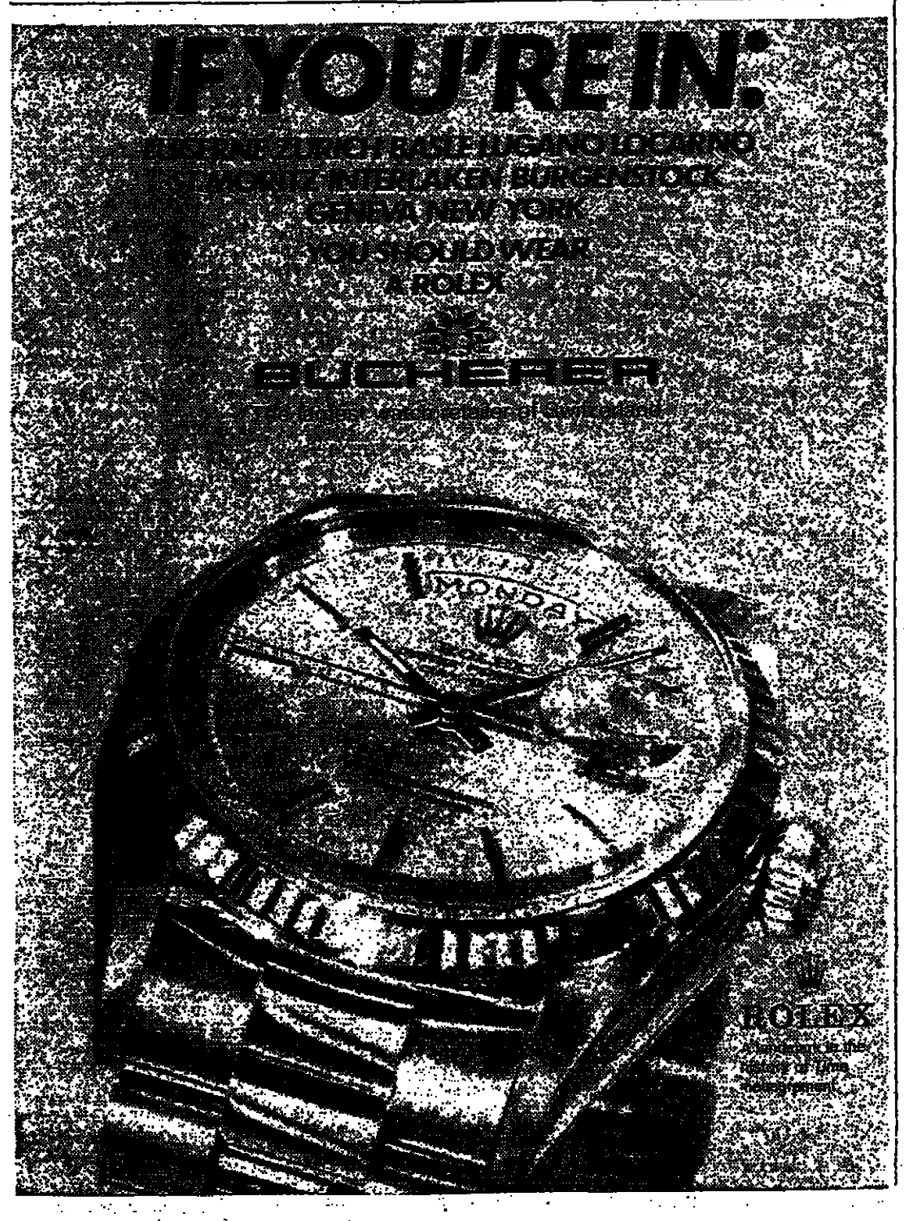
Mr. Corona called for the establishment of a coordinating center for ecological defense to remedy the situation.

The influential Milan newspaper, Corriere Della Sera, said yesterday the cholera outbreak was "payment for years of mistakes."

"An ecological catastrophe has struck Naples but it is being cured by the use of injections," the paper added.

Brezhnev Bulgarian Visit

MOSCOW, Sept. 16 (AP).—Leonid I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the Soviet Communist party, will visit Bulgaria later this month, Tass reported today.





International Herald Tribune
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In Dry West Africa

The Battle to Repel A Growing Sahara

By William Tuohy

OUAGADOUGOU, Upper Volta —Here in this small, dusty, hot capital town with the colorful name, technical experts and government leaders have been seeking ways to cope with the overwhelming problem in this part of Africa—the drought.

The leaders of the six affected nations of West Africa have agreed to form a permanent organization to fight the drought. They have agreed that the area faces a continuing emergency and herculean efforts are needed to prevent matters from getting worse.

In an area the size of the United States, the drought has ravaged the more than 20 million inhabitants, their animals, their crops and the economies of six of the world's poorest nations: Upper Volta, Mauretania, Senegal, Mali, Niger and Chad.

The area is known as the Sahel zone from the Arabic word meaning "edge of the sea."

In this case, the sea is a cruel one: It is the vast, undulating, remorseless Sahara Desert, which has been relentlessly moving southward into the grazing lands and savanna country of West Africa.

The desert's encroachment has been hastened by a long period of low rainfall, now in its sixth year, and by calamitous overgrazing in the marginal areas along the Sahara's rim.

100 Miles

In some areas, the desert has moved south by 100 miles during the last two years.

This last summer, the drought has caused the deaths of hundreds, perhaps thousands, of people and hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions, of animals. But not even generalized estimates are available: reliable statistics—or any statistics at all — are absolutely lacking.

By all accounts, however, hundreds of thousands of lives and millions upon millions of animals would have been lost had it not been for the $135 million food airlift by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, assisted by the United States and other countries. Fully 470,000 tons of food were shipped to West Africa during this past summer.

The rains have fallen now in the Sahel, and except in remote pockets in northern Mali, Niger and Chad, the immediate fear of starvation is over.

But, as Maurice J. Williams, U.S. relief coordinator, put it here: "The task facing the peoples of the Sahel in coping with the effects of five years of drought has begun. Crops are poor. Production and income have been lost. Food will remain short over most of the coming year. Cattle are dead, and people have lost all means of livelihood. Soils are debilitated, formerly productive Sahel lands have deteriorated. Reserves in human health and in resources have been drawn down. The needs ahead are great.

"Emergency food relief will be needed for the next 12 to 15 months. The next nine months are critical in order to take the steps now to maximize production for the next crop."

Study Session

It was to consider these problems that technicians from FAO, the U.S. Agency for International Development, the World Bank, agriculture ministers and chiefs of state of the Sahel countries met here.

The Sahelian leaders' first proposals were enormously expensive: nearly $3 billion in expenditures over a 10-year span. These proposals envisaged wide-ranging projects to develop the world's most undeveloped countries.

The proposals were scaled down by the ministers of the countries and their heads of state—at the urging of the Western technical experts and financiers, who suggested concentrating on more realistic projects.

The final preliminary figure the conference came up with was slightly less that $1 billion in projects—although the president of Niger suggested that his country could use more than $3 billion dollars alone.

The aid to the drought zone will fall into short and long-term assistance.

The short-term aid is designed to keep the people alive through next summer since the 1973 harvest next month is expected to be well below normal because many of the seed grains were eaten before the planting season in the spring.

"We should begin building up emergency stocks of food and fodder now in the event we get another bad season next year," relief expert Williams said. "That does not give us much time to get moving to husband our food and water resources."

The short-term measures, FAO officials say, are absolutely necessary to keep the Sahel zone from falling even further behind in the fight against the Sahara.

But for an effective campaign to turn back the encroaching desert, FAO officials say, expensive, difficult, long-term measures will be needed.

The projects range all the way from dams and reforestation to building roads and railroads within the countries to improve transport to the Sahel regions.

Obviously, such programs could run into billions of dollars, and the question becomes one of priorities and finability.

Toward that end, teams from FAO, U.S. Aid and the World Bank are preparing to survey the area soon to determine which projects would be the most effective and financially feasible.

"Also," one official here says, "these six countries are very low in management expertise, so there is no point devising projects that have no chance of being carried out."

The kinds of projects that seem most productive, to Western agronomists here, are those that involve reseeding the lands and proper range, water and herd management.

"The situation is not unlike that which the United States faced during the 1930s in the Dust Bowl," Mr. Williams said. "It took tough laws and range management to turn that area back into the productive land it is today. The same sort of thing could be done here."

"This area has been plagued by horrid land and water use," another expert said. "Too many wells are dug in the wrong place. Then each herdsman tries to maximize his own flock, which is natural, but without any regard for the collective damage the herds are doing to the land.

"The Sahel was badly overgrazed and that's one reason the desert has made such headway. Without scrub and plants, water is not held, and semi-arid grazing land turns to desert."

A Blessing?

Some authorities believe that this year's damage to the herds might not be an altogether bad thing, but a blessing in disguise if the animal herds are reconstituted more rationally.

"There are far too many goats," one official explained. "The goat is very unproductive: It eats far more forage than it produces in milk or meat. Not only that, but the goat eats the plants, destroying their roots, and they die.

"It would be a good thing if goats were to be outlawed as a grazing animal in the Sahel."

Yet, to outlaw goat-raising is to fly in the face of tribal practices followed for centuries.

And in many ways it is the nomadic and semi-nomadic way of life that in part is responsible for the condition of the Sahel—and will be hardest to change.

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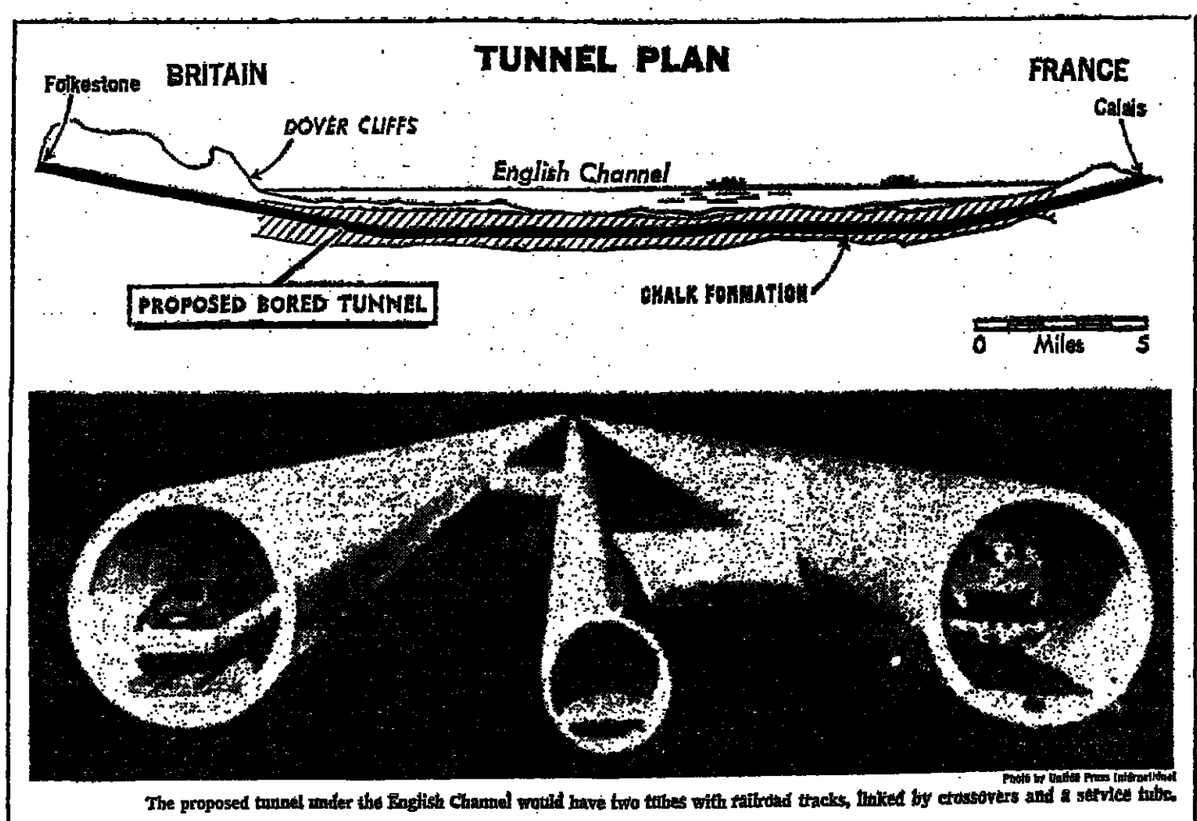


Photo by United Press International

The proposed tunnel under the English Channel would have two tubes with railroad tracks, linked by crossovers and a service tube.

If You Can't Escape Them, Join Them

By Richard Eder

"It is inconceivable that any government in England can entertain for a moment a proposal that, by destroying our perfect insularity, will make a breach in the naturdl defense of our island fortress—a defense for which we cannot be too grateful to a merciful providence."

—Sir Lintorn Simmons, in the 1880s.

LONDON (NYT).—When Sir Lintorn Simmons wrote the accompanying statement, the beginnings of an English Channel tunnel had actually been made. His attack was only part of a general offensive, joined in by Browning, Tennyson and T. H. Huxley among others, that conjured up the specter of thousands of French soldiers, disguised as day-trippers, riding through the tunnel, pulling pistols from picnic boxes, and seizing Dover.

Parliament came to their support and another of the perennial schemes for joining Britain to the Continent collapsed. The line of English sentiment against such a link is unbroken from Shakespeare, with his glorification of the "sceptered isle," to a British Animal Society man who warned recently of the thousands of mice, rats and other rabies-bearing beasts that he contended would come pattering through a tunnel as soon as it was built.

Yet, last week Prime Minister Edward Heath gave the go-ahead to What will be —barring the unexpected—the definitive Channel tunnel project. The French have long favored the tunnel.

There was nothing sudden about the decision. The tunnel project has been under preparation for the last nine years or so, under both Tory and Labor governments. Although there will be criticism in Parliament, there are no signs of a full-scale political assault. There is opposition, though.

The organization and financing of the project, half-British, half-French, is a complicated package of public and private initiative. The government likes to call it a public venture with private money, but it is hardly that simple.

Two groups of companies—one British plus some Americans, one French—will raise the estimated $2 billion for the tunnel and build it. The two governments, however, will guarantee the borrowings. If the tunnel fails to pay for itself, the public will have to pay for it.

The British government says it is certain that the tunnel, to be completed by 1980, will make money. Its projections show 30 million passengers and 10 million tons of freight going through it by 1990. It will consist of two reinforced tubes, pushed through the chalk Channel bed and carrying one railroad line each. Between them will run a center tube for servicing and ventilation and to relieve the push of air when trains go through at 30 or 90 mph. The tunnel will run 33 miles, of which 23 will be under the water.

The tunnel has two main purposes. One is to act as a link between the railroads of Britain and Europe, to attract new passengers with the three-and-a-half-hour trip from London to Paris (with airport delays, this is about what it takes by plane) and to lure freight from trucks to trains. The train trip between the two capitals now, using a ferry, takes about six hours.

The second purpose is to provide a car and truck shuttle under the Channel between the terminals near Calais and near Folkestone. The vehicles will drive on to special trains that will leave as frequently as every four minutes, and the trip is to take 35 minutes.

The main critical attack on the project centers on this dual, somewhat contradictory function. Southern England is overcrowded—its roads, its living space, its economy. The whole emphasis of development policy is toward the north. The first of the tunnel's functions is compatible with this; the second may not be.

If the tunnel's convenience diverts freight to rail transport, there will be a minimal cluttering of Kent and the southern London region, other than the space taken up by the terminal and the new rail link north. But, if, as critics suspect, the tunnel is mainly used to land trucks in Kent, it will worsen, not alleviate, the situation on the choked roads of the southeast.

There are other criticisms. At a time when London is plagued by bombs and bomb scares, the vulnerability of a tunnel to anybody with twopence for the telephone and an Irish brogue is bitterly apparent.

Eventually, a tunnel would put many of the Channel ferry routes out of business. When that happens, an hour's interruption in the tunnel would be even more chaotic.

Whatever the arguments about the Channel tunnel, however, the prospect is that for the first time in the 170 years or so that it has been under discussion, somebody will be proved right. "Something there is that does not love a wall," Robert Frost said. Right now many Englishmen, testy about the Common Market, would say that this something is mainly Edward Heath. But Mr. Heath believes that in a decade or two it will come to include the great majority of his countrymen.

Forthcoming Meeting Crucial for World Money System

By Hobart Rowen

"...In all these negotiations, you take a couple of steps forward and one step backward. It is hard work."—Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz, at a press conference Sept. 6.

WASHINGTON (WP).—Next Sunday in Nairobi, Kenya, the world's leading finance ministers and central bankers will try to agree on an outline of a new international monetary system.

If that group, known as the Committee of 20, is able to reach a compromise on the biggest of outstanding issues, it will so report to the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund, which begins the following morning.

The IMF would then release a "progress report" and give the Committee of 20 a mandate to put specifics on paper for approval at the 1974 annual meeting.

That is the optimistic prediction for the Nairobi meeting, which some regard as the most crucial for the IMF since it ratified the creation of "paper gold"—the Special Drawing Rights—in Rio de Janeiro in 1967.

However, in view of the apparently inconclusive session of the Committee of 20 deputies in Paris early in September, which found the United States and the major European powers still deadlocked on some major issues, Sunday's meeting could produce a stalemate.

But it would not be unusual for the deputies to be stalled on problems that key political figures could cut through. Meeting in Nairobi will be George Shultz for the United States, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing for France, Helmut Schmidt for West Germany, Kiichi Aichi for Japan and Anthony Barber for Britain.

A key aide who has lived with the negotiations since the Committee of 20 was created at the Washington IMF annual meeting last year puts it this way:

"The nature of the process is such that there is never much to announce until the whole thing falls into place."

What it boils down to is whether the major powers can eventually agree on a new set of "stable but adjustable" exchange rates, which would mean abandoning the present ad hoc regime of largely floating rates.

There is pressure for a return to some degree of fixed currency relationships, but not the rigid pattern of the old Bretton Woods system.

Last week's IMF annual report opposed too much flexibility. It must be borne in mind that when rates float, the IMF, as the policeman of the system, has a much reduced role).

Many businessmen and bankers are still wary of the uncertainties created by fluctuating rates of exchange, although a recent report by the Committee for Economic Development indicates they are beginning to learn to live with them.

Former Treasury Under Secretary Robert V. Roosa recently argued that this year's experience shows "that a policy of unrestrained floating invited speculative aberrations that were at least as disruptive as any that occurred in earlier times when established parities were being maintained."

Obviously, the economic brains assembled in Nairobi will be looking for a halfway house that will be somewhere between the Bretton Woods system and a completely undisciplined float. Whether they can achieve such a compromise will be the real test of the conference.

The whole exercise is keyed to restructuring an international system to insure a continued high level of trade among the Western countries.

Opening to the East

A secondary goal is to open up the monetary system to the Communist countries, to give them a chance to come out of economic isolation. This prospect is being stressed especially by the French government.

The continued flow of trade, which gained substantially last year despite monetary uncertainty, would be threatened if the monetary system should collapse, as it did in the 1930s.

For a long period following World War II the Bretton Woods institutions—the IMF and the World Bank—successfully served to promote world trade, and, to a degree, the economic development of the poor nations.

On the monetary side, the system was based on fixed exchange rates, with the U.S. dollar, convertible into gold at $35 an ounce, as the centerpiece.

But the long prosperity that followed the war gave way in the 1960s to one monetary crisis after another. The dollar shortage became a dollar glut, as the United States began to run enormous trade deficits, a situation worsened by the Vietnam war.

Meanwhile, the West German and Japanese economies boomed, helped by the fact that the World War II victors deliberately set the initial value of the yen and the mark very low to give the defeated countries a head start on economic recovery.

What resulted was a distortion of money relationships: The yen and the mark became undervalued and the dollar became seriously overvalued. That helped Japanese and West German exports and began to hurt American sales abroad.

By mid-1971 the dollar was in such trouble that President Nixon cut the remaining technical link between the dollar and gold, making it totally nonconvertible. The problem was that the United States no longer owned enough gold to pay off its dollar obligations.

'Benign Neglect'

After some months of bitter feeling, during which the Europeans accused the United States of "benign neglect," the major powers agreed on the first of two broad realignments of currency. This was the December, 1971, Smithsonian Agreement, which devalued the dollar by 7.89 percent by raising the price of gold by 8.57 percent to $38 an ounce. Other currencies were marked up—the yen, for example, by nearly 17 percent.

But the Smithsonian Agreement, which Mr. Nixon exuberantly hailed as "the greatest monetary agreement in the history of the world," proved to be inadequate to turn around the serious U.S. trade deficit. Ultimately, a new dollar devaluation —and additional revaluations of other currencies—proved necessary.

At last year's IMF meeting, Mr. Shultz took the initiative in trying to replace the Bretton Woods rules with reforms that would reduce the dollar's role and substitute SDRs as the *numéraire*, or denominator, of a new system.

Mr. Shultz's controversial proposals would, in effect, require any country amassing excess international reserves to change its exchange rate or suffer international sanctions.

That proposal—and what to do about the dollar "overhang," estimated at $90 to $100 billion—are still at the root of the debate that will dominate the talks at Nairobi.

At the moment, most currencies are "floating," while the European Common Market nations try to stay together as a bloc. This somewhat confusing system is the product of the second realignment. That began with a new flight from the dollar early this year and resulted in the second devaluation of the dollar—by 10 percent—on Feb. 11.

In March, the leading ministers at a Paris session cut away the last vestiges of Bretton Woods: The Common Market currencies would try to maintain a fixed relationship, but they would no longer intervene to maintain a fixed rate for the dollar. This began the current "floating" experiment.

Why was there a flight from the dollar early this year? One reason was a distrust of all paper currencies. Another was the Watergate affair. But most importantly, stability in U.S. prices was being eroded by a new inflationary wave, in part because the administration—to the amazement of its European friends—junked a moderately successful Phase-2 wage-price policy for a manifestly watered-down Phase-3 version.

What followed from May to July was what French President Georges Pompidou called the "third devaluation" of the dollar, a steady depreciation against European currencies that at times brought the value of the dollar down 40 percent, compared with pre-Smithsonian levels.

At this level, many felt, the dollar had gone full circle from being undervalued to overvalued to undervalued again. Indeed, the cheaper dollar stimulated American exports to the point that a trade surplus reappeared in the second quarter of 1973, and it is possible that there may be a "plus" figure for this year as a whole, compared with a $6.7-billion deficit in 1972.

The spectacular depreciation of the dollar appeared to do one other thing: It galvanized the major powers into a more cooperative effort to find their way out of the muddle. The United States agreed, for its part, to a flexible system of market intervention, not to support any given rate for the dollar, but to assure orderly markets.

It negotiated additional "swap" arrangements with other major countries, giving it a source of deutsche marks, Swiss francs and other currencies with which to buy dollars when the dollar came under severe pressure.

Beginning in the last week of July, the dollar started a steady recovery from the depths of its second devaluation, the balance of trade began to improve and the outflow of dollars from the United States came to a halt.

At a technical level, new warmth was evident in the Committee of 20 talks when Mr. Shultz told the Washington meeting in July that the United States would not insist on an "automatic" trigger to force changes in exchange rates in the new monetary order.

This is a touchy point. In a speech to the IMF last year, Mr. Shultz argues that disproportionate gains or losses in monetary reserves would be the best single indicator of the need for adjustment of currency relationships.

Over the course of negotiations the Europeans have come to accept the basic thrust of the American position—that surplus countries have just as much responsibility to take corrective action as deficit countries. (The Bretton Woods system put the onus mostly on the deficit countries.)

But the Europeans resist the idea of "automaticity," and the United States has been backing away from it. Whether it has backed away enough for the Europeans is hard to tell at this point. In any event, a Treasury white paper on the subject asserts that the "indicator system would not be automatic," because the international community would have authority to "override" the indicator.

Convertibility

The other key issue is the question of convertibility, and here the Europeans are looking for more specific rules, while the Americans seek less automaticity. The U.S. position is that "some means of dealing with part of these [past] balances may be desirable from the standpoint of the system as a whole, and such proposals should receive careful study."

But the United States does not want to give surplus countries the choice of holding dollars (on which they earn interest) or turning them in for other assets, while the United States has no option except to pay out the assets. "That's too mechanical," said a top U.S. official, "and too one-sided. It puts all the pressure on the deficit countries."

French Finance Minister Giscard d'Estaing has done part of the way toward the U.S. position by proposing to penalize a country running a chronic balance-of-payments surplus. Such a country, under a reformed monetary system, would not be allowed to present all of its surplus of dollars for gold or SDRs.

What Makes Ivan Run

Russia Still Trying To 'Bury' the West

By Murray Seeger

MOSCOW—In their drive to exceed in all fields of human endeavor, the leaders of the modern Soviet Union have harnessed two strong energy forces.

The first, and most important, is the adrenalin of patriotism. Long treated as a backward, primitive, crude society, the Russians love to prove that their strength and ability can match anyone's. Their force is the historic love of country, Mother Russia, which sustained the nation through three cruel invasions in a century.

This same love and pride for country is seen in modern Soviet athletes and intellectuals who want their country to shed its historic inferiority complex and take the leading role that its size and strength warrant in all measures of international standing.

The second force, which in sports complements the patriotic drive, is the ideological pressure of the Communist party to prove that Marxist-Leninism will produce a superior society. Since the party makes all the vital decisions in the country, it decides how much of the national resources will be invested in different areas of activity.

Thus, the nation is determined to show the world it has the finest sportsmen and thousands of millions of rubles are spent to find, train, pamper and display athletes. The results of all international contests, especially the Olympic Games, were studied and the strengths and weaknesses of the Soviet teams analyzed.

Now, instead of producing only female shotputters and men who can ski and shoot targets, the Russians can watch their sprinters, swimmers and basketball players rival the symbols of capitalism, the Americans.

Khrushchev Period

This goal of surpassing the Americans and other non-Socialists, is muted these days in comparison with the bombastic Nikita Khrushchev period.

Khrushchev in 1958 set out to achieve a goal of having the Soviet Union catch up with the United States in per capita production by 1970, or sooner. By the target date, Khrushchev was just another aging pensioner and the goal was buried with most of his other big propaganda efforts.

Like Stalin, Khrushchev wanted the Soviet Union to develop its own human and material resources, with a little help from the Eastern satellite states, in outdoing the United States.

That theme of autarchy has been quietly abandoned by the more subtle contemporary leaders, Leonid I. Brezhnev, Alexei N. Kosygin and Nikolai V. Podgorny. Now the official theme is to seek outside investment and technology to speed the building of an efficient, stronger Soviet Union.

This reversal of 50 years of history is explained to the Soviet people as a policy originally endorsed by Lenin during his short tenure as national leader immediately after the 1917 Revolution. The current leaders assert that the Soviet Union has developed so strongly that the capitalist countries can no longer afford to isolate the Socialist world from the streams of international commerce.

A more objective view of this policy change was offered recently by Ota Sik, a leading Czech economist who fled Prague in 1968 when Soviet tanks quashed the local Socialists' efforts to reform their system.

Growth Race

"The past decade has made clear that the Communist economies are losing the crucially important growth race with the West and that the technological gap between the two systems is growing," he said.

The goal of exceeding capitalism has never been abandoned. It has only been restated to fit the experience of the last 20 years. The tactics for winning the contest have been changed. The current goal was stated this way in the authoritative journal, World Economics and International Relations:

"Socialism's historic mission is to defeat capitalism in the field of guaranteeing the continuous upswing and flourish of the productive forces, the rise of social production, efficiency and the all-round satisfaction of the people's requirements, and it shall win."

So far, however, the 1970s have not been a good decade for this ambition. Instead of seeing new scientific and technical breakthroughs, the world has witnessed the slowing of Soviet growth and development and unusual admissions of failure.

While they were the first nation to put a satellite into outer space in 1957, the Russians have now fallen far behind in overall space technology. Many American experts are dubious that the Russians will be able to hold up their half of the planned joint mission of 1975.

Inventor's Complaint

This failure of follow-through seems to be characteristic of Soviet technology. Boris Danilov, chairman of the Moscow Council of Inventors, complained bitterly this spring and cited many examples of designers who were unable to get their innovations either tested or put into production despite their obvious merits. "I have gained experience in the fight against bureaucratism and opposition to innovations in technology," he said.

It seems that while the party's interest and support can produce good sportsmen, it inhibits technological and scientific development.

Because of the rigidities of central planning, and the party's demands for building international prestige, the Russians seem to invest heavily in showy projects while letting basic research and development flounder. They have made breakthroughs such as the SST and Sputnik but have failed to follow up these triumphs or transfer the knowledge obtained to civilian products. The apparent achievement of military technology also seem to have little application to the home front.

Because of this characteristic, the Russians are able to send rockets toward Mars but must get help from Italy, France and the United States to build decent cars and trucks. They can fly an SST but cannot make an adequate light bulb or automatic washing machine. These anomalies show up when the Russians are challenged to produce a list of technical and manufactured goods that can be sold in international markets.

The journal World Economics listed these items in which Soviet technology exceeded the U.S.: the SST; construction of hydroelectric stations and the transmission of super-high voltage over long distances; use of continuous steel teeming process and electric welding; efficient production of pig iron and use of railroad equipment. The journal could have included a technique for producing aluminum from low-grade ore, a process now licensed to the major American producers.

By looking to the West for technical assistance and financial support, the Russians are admitting that they have failed to produce the new ideas and machines needed to overhaul their inefficient economy.

It seems that Communism and patriotism complement each other in producing fine sportsmen. After all, there is no special Socialist way to run the 100 meters. But the two ingredients conflict in producing scientific advancement since party rules prohibit free discussion and exploration outside the official lines.

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From Common Market

Italy Seeking More Aid For Impoverished South

By Paul Hofmann

ROME (NYT).—Italy is due to receive substantial aid for its poor South from the European Economic Community, but it wants more.

The government is now preparing a high-pressure drive in the other capitals of the nine-nation Common Market to obtain increased development funds for the Mezzogiorno—that part of Italy extending south from Rome and the islands of Sicily and Sardinia.

At stake is about $2.5 billion that the Common Market plans to spend in each of the next three years in impoverished regions of member countries.

Italy, Britain and Ireland will be the main beneficiaries of the proposed regional development fund. West Germany and France are to be the biggest contributors.

Under the preliminary understandings, one-third of the regional fund would be allotted to Italy's Mezzogiorno, 27 percent to struggling areas in Britain —including Northern Ireland— and the rest to pockets of unemployment in other countries of the EEC.

Italy has served notice that it wants a half of all Common Market funds for regional development but has indicated that it might settle for 40 percent.

West Germany, which will have to pay more than any other member of the group into the new fund, seems reluctant to agree to an increased share for Italy.

Italian government officials will be engaged in the next few weeks in arm-twisting and statistics-shuffling in Bonn and the other Common Market capitals to get more money for the Mezzogiorno.

Much of the lobbying and haggling is over the yardsticks for the apportionment of the community's development aid. Unemployment, underemployment and per capita income in poor regions, and migration out of them, are among the criteria that are to be taken into account.

By any standard, the Mezzogiorno appears to be the most destitute area in the Common Market.

Italian officials hope that the community's new regional fund will start functioning by the beginning of next year.

While the Rome government is pressing for maximum development aid from the Common Market, it is preparing also to ask parliament to replenish Italy's own Fund for the Mezzogiorno.

Critics of Italy's development policy long have contended that much of the money for southern Italy has been squandered, and they point now to the cholera outbreak in the Naples and Bari areas as proof that millions of southerners still live in poverty and lack essential services.

According to the minister for the Mezzogiorno, Carlo Donat Cattin, the government intends to concentrate on three major projects in the south. They are a $50-million plan for cleaning the dangerously polluted Bay of Naples and other urgent public works in the Naples area; a large-scale drainage and irrigation program in Apulia and Basilicata in the southeast, and an investment package for Calabria, on the toe of Italy's boot.

The minister for the Mezzogiorno indicated that the long-discussed project of a bridge to span the Strait of Messina between the mainland and Sicily may be started as a part of the Calabria development package.

Italy also is trying to persuade large corporations in other Common Market countries to invest in the Mezzogiorno. Industries in West Germany, France and other Western European countries are employing more than a million migrant workers from southern Italy but so far have shown little interest in building manufacturing plants there.



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Finns Launch Huge Heart Experiment

Peak Risk Area in North Starts A 5-Year Test of 186,000 People

By Lawrence K. Altman

JOENSUU, Finland, Sept. 16 (NYT).—Tens of thousands of Finns have begun to change their diets and life-styles in a community-wide experiment to reduce arteriosclerosis in the area with the world's highest incidence of heart attacks.

The five-year experiment, which involves 186,000 Finns living in North Karelia, along the Russian border, will seek evidence that many of the heart attacks caused by arteriosclerosis can be prevented. The experiment aims also at determining just how far people accustomed to a tasty diet unusually high in fat content will go to increase chances of longevity.

Because heart disease is the leading killer in most Western countries, results of the experiment are expected to be as important to Americans as to Finns. For that reason, many American doctors have come here to see the project sponsored by the World Health Organization and the Finnish government.

In the past, doctors have advised individual heart attack patients to stop smoking and eat less fat. The American Heart Association, among other groups, has urged the public to do the same on the assumption that such measures would reduce their chances of suffering a heart attack or angina pectoris.

However, doctors have not actively intervened with intense public education and medical examination and have not monitored the effect of life-style changes in a community as they are doing here.

Studies have documented that the heart attack incidence in North Karelia is twice that elsewhere in Scandinavia. Each year, heart attacks strike 9.3 per 1,000 North Karelian males aged 20 to 64 compared with 5.3 in Helsinki and about one in Sofia, where the rate is considered the world's lowest.

Ilomantsi, with 14.9 has the highest rate in North Karelia. Even towns with the lowest rates are higher than Helsinki's. Rates for female heart attacks, though higher, do not show as dramatic a rise.

The specific reasons for such large geographic and sex differences are not known.

"It's very dangerous to be a man in North Karelia—we have many beautiful young widows," Dr. Harry Mustaniemi, a cardiologist here, said.

Dr. Mustaniemi recalled the cases of a father and his 8-year-old daughter who complained of chest pains the same day. The father survived. The girl died of a heart attack.

The fact that North Karelia has the highest incidence of heart attacks is a paradox.

Heart attacks have come to be considered a disease of stress in industrialized urban societies. Typically, they are thought of as striking overweight people who seldom exercise, sit behind desks at work and drive home to watch television.

But North Karelia is a serene lakeland, forested with firs and pines, resembling Maine. Farming and lumbering are the bases of the economy.

Hard physical work is the way of life.

Yet heart attacks fell robust Finnish lumberjacks like timber.

So striking is the phenomenon that two years ago anxious North Karelian residents petitioned Finnish politicians to "do something" to stop the epidemic of heart attacks.

"We have a new epidemic," said Dr. Vaeinoe Soininen, the North Karelia County medical officer. Dr. Soininen, who at 45 has sufferend two attacks, went on: "We have no vaccine. We need new weapons and information."

Nevertheless, doctors have identified several risk factors that are associated with a greater chance of suffering a heart attack. North Karelian health leaders have concentrated on just the three they consider the most important and easily measurable — cigarette smoking, increased cholesterol blood levels and high blood pressure.

Dr. Pekka Puska, principal investigator for the North Karelia project, said in his University of Kuopio office:

"We're working on the hypothesis that it is the environment —chiefly the diet and smoking."

The predominant weight of scientific evidence points to the North Karelian diet, which is high in dairy fats and contains few vegetables, as the primary risk factor for the rising number of heart attacks.

In years past, when North Karelians were less affluent, they sold cream and drank skim milk. Though North Karelia is the poorest area in Finland, residents can now afford the cream that was a luxury to their parents and grandparents.

Further, North Karelians rely on dairy products with highly saturated fats as a basis for cooking other foods. North Karelian housewives use butter to bake fish and a pastry called pirakka. Lumberjacks customarily take along for lunch a food that contains herring and globs of fat rolled in black rye bread.

In cooperation with local dairies and health officials, many North Karelians have started to drink milk that contains much less fat yet tastes as delicious. Doctors are also encouraging North Karelians to eat more vegetables and less butter.

To test their hypothesis on a long-term basis, health officials last year made a base-line survey measuring the risk factors in a random sample in North Karelia and Kuopio counties. They have also set up heart attack, stroke and high blood pressure registries in North Karelia.

On the basis of previous studies, the doctors know that no sharp cut-off point exists for dangerous blood cholesterol levels. Chances for a heart attack multiply as the cholesterol level rises slightly and the risk factors are combined.

"It shouldn't take extreme reductions but just small changes in the community's average blood cholesterol level to reduce the total number of heart attacks," Dr. Puska said.

Accordingly, North Karelian newspapers and radio programs repeatedly emphasize the risk factors. Doctors mail pamphlets to opinion leaders like union officials and teachers, who in turn educate their friends on a day-to-day basis.

"The study is simple in design but it is quite a task to change public attitudes," Dr. Puska, who holds degrees in medicine and sociology, said. However, spot checks have shown widespread acceptance.

A chief aim is to make it socially acceptable not to smoke or tempt others with cigarettes and to cook meals with less fat. Another aim is to increase the public's interest in having blood pressure checked at screening clinics. Doctors know that untreated high blood pressure or hypertension can lead to a heart attack.

Will the changes in lifestyle be worthwhile? The answer will come in five or more years from results of surveys in the two counties. If the hypothesis is correct, the community program will lead to fewer heart attacks in North Karelia but the incidence in Kuopio, where no such program exists, should continue at its natural high rate.

U.S. Drug Firm Testing Birth-Control Device in China

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (WP).—An American drug company is carrying out clinical trials on women in China of an experimental once-a-year birth-control device.

Chinese experts agreed to try out 150 of the devices after the wife of an official of the company, Alza Corp. of Palo Alto, Calif., demonstrated how it worked at Chinese birth-control clinics.

U.S. government officials were surprised that China allowed an experimental American drug to be used on Chinese women. This is the first time there has been any pharmaceutical testing in China by any foreign drug companies since the People's Republic was formed in 1949, American officials believe.

"There's been nothing of this kind before," one American official said. "I'm rather surprised that, on a sensitive subject like birth control, the Chinese have agreed to this. This is a fundamental shift in their national posture."

For years, China has spread birth-control information throughout the country in an effort to combat its rapid population growth. Its strong emphasis on family planning has been cited as a keystone of its medical system.

The Chinese now are testing Alza's contraception device, called the Uterine Progesterone System, on 150 women in birth-control clinics in three large cities —Peking, Shanghai and Canton. This covers the three basic cultural areas of the nation.

According to Alza officials, the Chinese have agreed to follow the same research procedures as other clinics around the world using the experimental device. They will fill out computer readable forms that will be returned to Alza's headquarters.

If China is enthusiastic about the preliminary results, Dr. Bruce Pharriss, the project director for Alza, said, it will expand the testing into other clinics. Alza is prepared to send as many as 1000 of the devices to China for further testing.

Preliminary results from the Chinese tests should be available by November.

Alza is currently testing the device on 3,000 women around the world, including 300 in Hong Kong and about 2,000 in the United States.

Dr. Pharriss said the company expects to ask the U.S. Food and Drug Administration for a license to market the device commercially in the United States.

Alza's testing program with China came about in a strange way. Last march, Dr. David Berliner, who then was the company's vice-president and principal scientist, attended an American Cancer Society science-writers seminar where he described the birth-control system as a model for new methods of delivering drugs directly to where they are needed.

In the audience was Han Suyin, a Chinese physician and novelist who lives in Hong Kong but travels frequently to mainland China and knows most of that country's medical hierarchy.

She asked Dr. Berliner if he would like to visit China and describe his new system for doctors there. Dr. Berliner and his wife, Dr. Martha L. Berliner, both Mexican citizens, spent 13 days in China.

In China, Dr. Martha Berliner demonstrated how to use the American device because she has training in gynecology.

The device uses a T-shaped piece of soft plastic which contains the hormone progesterone. This plastic is inserted in a woman's uterus much like an intra-uterine device. Once there, the progesterone, which is identical molecularly to the natural hormone that women secrete, diffuses into the woman's uterus slowly, over the span of a year.

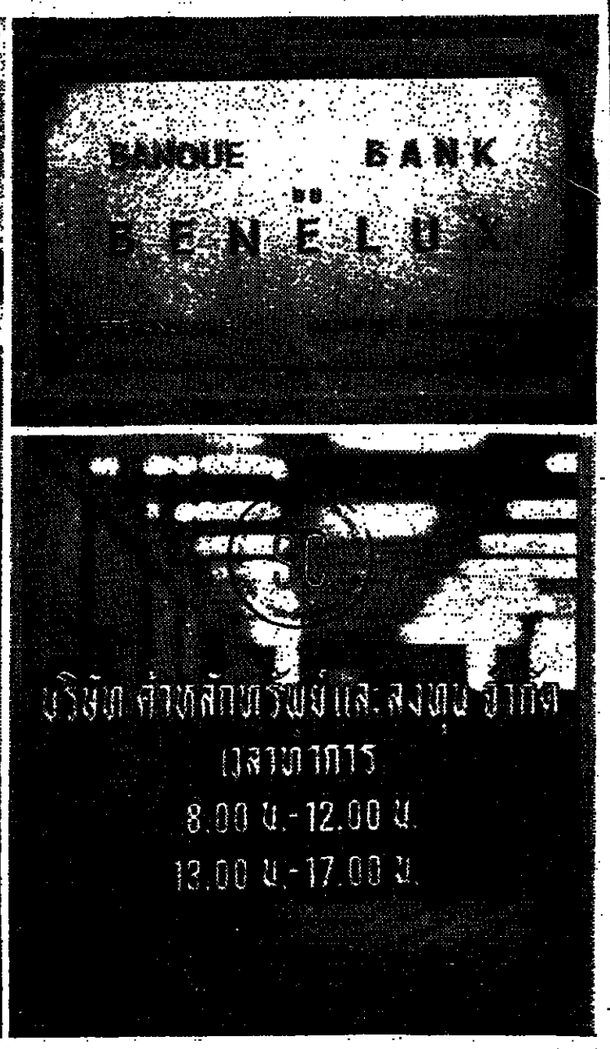
Dr. Pharriss said scientists are not sure whether the progesterone blocks pregnancy by acting on the fluid in the uterine cavity or on the cells that line the cavity. But it has been proven, he said, that the progesterone works in the uterus and does not spread throughout the woman's body.

He cited this as one of its advantages over the birth-control pill, which spreads a large dose of hormones through the entire body.

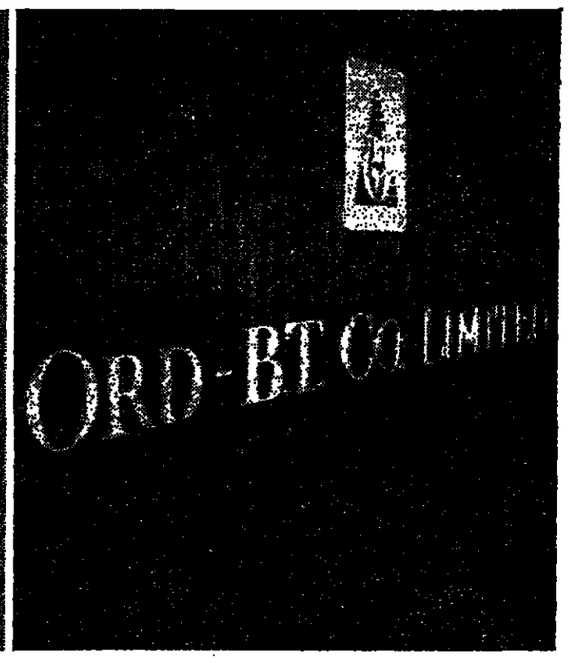
Dr. Pharriss said the device has fewer side-effects than the intra-uterine devices now being used. He said there have been no cases of perforation of the uterus.

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'Silent, Upon a Peak...'

In a noisy world he was a silent man; he cultivated his interests privately—or as privately as a prince and a king can do so. His public presence was impressive, for behind that towering figure one could glimpse the centuries of dramatic history the crown he never wore embodied. But Gustaf VI Adolf was friendly and approachable, appropriate to the role which the possessor of one of Europe's oldest thrones should play in one of the world's strongest democracies. One may regret his silence, for "like stout Cortez" in Keats's sonnet, he had stood upon a peak and seen much of the world's story unfold.

There was irony in King Gustaf's death on the eve of a national election in Sweden —but then, there were many ironies in his career. He lived long in the shadow of the throne before he mounted it. And the heir of his namesake, Gustavus Adolphus, and of Charles XII, military geniuses both, with profound effect upon the Europe of the 17th and 18th centuries, watched two world wars swirl around a Sweden that remained neutral.

He saw ancient dynasties collapse—the Romanovs of Russia, the Hohenzollerns of Germany, the Habsbourgs of Austria, the Bourbons of Spain, Italy's House of Savoy, Turkey's Osmanli Sultans. He was still a prince when the king of Great Britain and emperor of India resigned his throne for the woman he loved, and just a short time before Gustaf became king, Leopold of Belgium, of that House of Saxe-Cobourg which was so long and so closely entwined in European royalty, abdicated in favor of his son, Baudoin. Yet Gustaf himself was descended from the son of a Bearnaise lawyer, from that Jean Bernadotte who became a marshal of the Emperor Napoleon I.

The future of Sweden is far more likely to be shaped by Sunday's election than by Saturday's accession of King Carl XVI Gustaf to a throne whose authority has been steadily whittled away, and which is on the verge of being reduced to the merest formality. The days when a Gustavus Vasa (or, for that matter, a Bernadotte) could alter the destiny of Scandinavia and affect that of a continent are long past. Perhaps Gustaf may be assigned only a footnote to history, or, at most, his reign will be used as a convenient chronological device within which that history will be written. But the story might be the richer had Gustaf set it down from his own, half detached, half deeply involved, viewpoint. He was an intelligent man, whose perceptions over the near-century of his life might have shed light on humanity's transition from hereditary rule to the medley of sources of power that prevails today.

Wanted: A World Food Policy

In this time of record American harvests, tens of millions of people around the world are malnourished and near starvation, particularly in the three nations of the South Asian subcontinent and in the six West African countries struck by drought. This grim paradox results from the vagaries of weather, from the constant growth in world population (by 75 million a year), from the failure of poor countries to tend adequately to their own agriculture and from the rising affluence of the world's "haves." Affluence has drawn food into those countries able to pay and put food beyond the economic reach of the poor. The single most important contribution recently to the world poor's hunger was the immense Soviet grain purchases of 1972—about 30 million tons, enough for a subsistence diet for a year for perhaps 120-150 million people.

* * *

A kind of great debate is going on among the experts on the world food situation on the issue of whether the current shortfall represents simply a down in a continuing series of ups and downs, or a fundamentally new condition of indefinite global scarcity. We will not presume today to offer a judgment on that question but we will observe that it is a good deal more than academic. For if you believe the shortfall is temporary, you will do relatively little more than wait for the weather to improve, while if you believe the shortfall is more serious, far more difficult steps are mandated, both among the food-short and food-surplus nations.

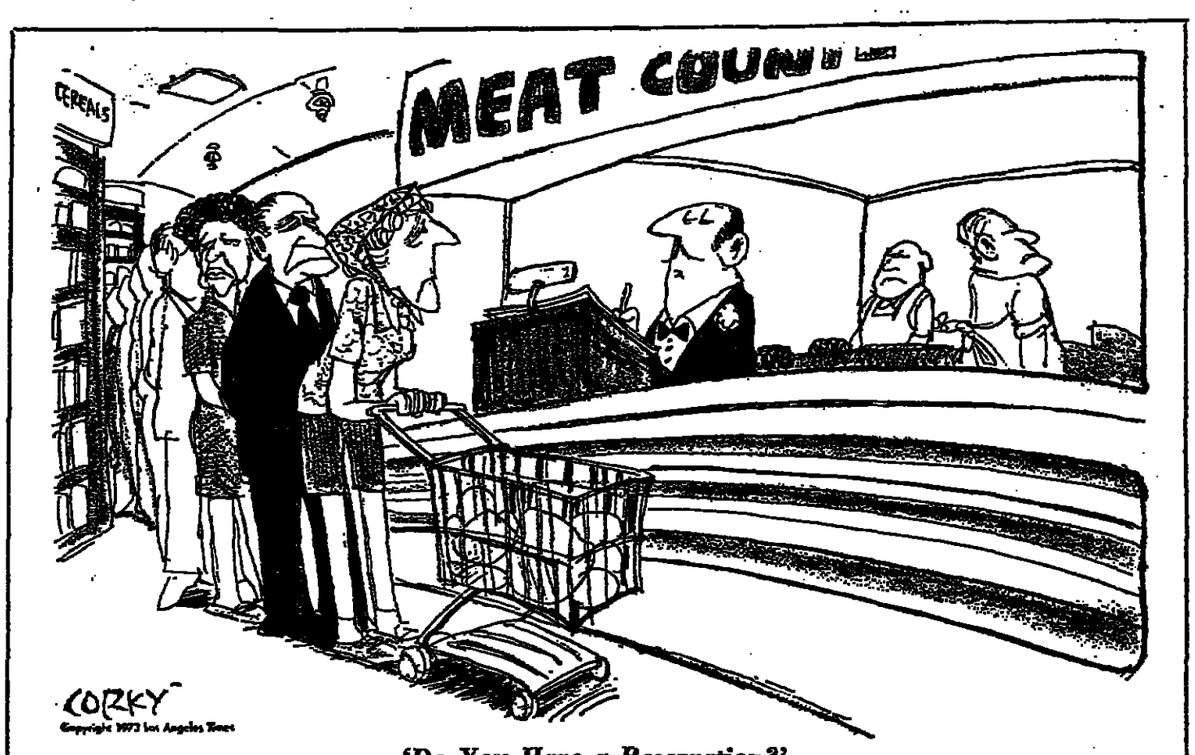
The U.S. government currently takes the view that the scarcity is short-term. From this view flows its policy of selling as much food as possible commercially and providing only the leftovers for relief. Actually, there are almost no leftovers; Food for Peace, the old surplus-disposal program, is all but dead. The administration is not even sure it wants to discuss the matter in public. It has been invited by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization to a meeting of food exporters on Thursday in Rome. The FAO is eager to build support for the idea of a world food bank that would build up "deposits" in times of surplus and lend or give them out in times of scarcity. The United States, reluctant to enter a forum where it could expect to be pressed on this idea, may boycott the Rome meeting. A boycott will lead many people in the world to regard the United States as indifferent to world hunger.

In fact, the United States has no comprehensive policy to guide it in this area. It is no better prepared in food than in oil. The condition of world food scarcity is too new and tentative. Everyone understands that such a condition requires a much higher measure of international cooperation, but it has not even begun. Henry Kissinger noted the other day that Americans, oriented to a free market, have traditionally resisted the idea of world commodity agreements; recent suggestions to that end have found little favor. He is right. The Treasury Department's eyes pop at the payments returned by farm sales abroad. The Agriculture Department focuses on opening export markets. The State Department grimaces at the foreign policy fallout—the image of indifference and the risk that hunger will produce chaos—but at least until now it has been unable to draw attention to its concern.

* * *

The United States has a large vital interest in agricultural trade. But it also has a large vital interest in seeing that millions do not starve. Moral as well as political considerations thus require the United States to acknowledge those new conditions which compel the shaping of a national food policy that takes into account its proper role in world affairs. To make such a policy would demand coordination—that is, conflict and presidential resolution—of the different concerned interest groups and branches of government. It would also demand extensive cooperation with other nations on matters of emergency supplies, on assistance to local agricultural development, and on trade. It is shameful that the United States even hesitates to show up in an international forum, such as the FAO meeting in Rome, to discuss an immense and urgent international problem. The absence of the United States would bespeak not only a political shortfall but a moral shortfall as well.

THE WASHINGTON POST.



'Do You Have a Reservation?'

Above and Below Whose Seas?

By C. L. Sulzberger

NEW YORK—Fifteen years ago (Sept. 15, 1958) the United States signed four conventions approved by a Geneva conference on maritime law, but the curious fact is that there is still probably less world agreement on the rights of nations in or under the high seas than ever before. The one more confusing legal area is definition of national air limitations.

The only serious effort to describe the latter is the old Roman principle—based on assumption that the earth was flat—that surface boundaries could be considered as extending upward to the heavens. There has been no agreed modification of this archaic concept since men and their machines began penetrating outer space.

As a consequence, Soviet and American satellites are violating the theoretical air space of each other and almost every country many times a day, even if nobody complains. The sole effective assertion of sovereignty above a nation is by actual, not potential, use of antiaircraft weapons. Had Francis Gary Powers been flying in a low-level satellite instead of a high-level plane, the U-2 spy incident might have been differently described.

Anarchy Prevails

Territorial waters have customarily been recognized as within three miles of a country ever since the 18th century when that was considered maximum artillery range for shore defense. This tradition faded after World War II, and a meeting at Geneva last month, preparing for UN conferences here in November and at Santiago, Chile, next year, overwhelmingly agreed on extending the limit to twelve miles. But this does little to end prevailing anarchy; many lands claim up to 200 miles off their coasts.

In earlier days it was accepted that the seas belong to no one. Now it is widely held that they belong to everyone as a common heritage. But where general ownership begins and ends is as difficult to define as the question of territorial air, which is inferentially accepted as maximum altitude of winged planes. For international seas and airs there has been no formalized accord such as that which neutralized Antarctica (at least as far as Washington and Moscow are concerned).

Various lands argue special viewpoints on maritime matters. Some with heavy offshore fish runs, like Peru, claim 200-mile limits to exclude the trawler and whaling fleets of distant lands like Japan or Norway. Special problems are posed by narrow straits leading from one sea to another and to which naval powers insist they must have free access.

Now, in addition to fishing and strategic questions, new problems are assuming importance. Experiments in water farming are being pursued in the hope of increasing world food supplies. Pollution has become a major problem and every seaside country wants to guarantee its waters' cleanliness. Finally, the ocean floor has been recognized as a vast treasury of mineral wealth.

The United States, Japan and West Germany have developed technical means for exploring and exploiting valuable submarine deposits, many of them in short supply on land. At least 40 companies from different lands have already invested hundreds of millions of dollars in this new kind of prospecting.

The Howard Hughes organization has reportedly built two specialized vessels at a cost of $350 million for what is called nodule mining. Nodules, varying in size from pebbles to immense boulders, were created on sea beds through the eons by chemical processes that have been hitherto undisturbed.

Key Metals

Enormous amounts of iron, copper, manganese, cobalt and nickel are contained in these formations. Probably this resource is large enough to alter existing supplies and prices of key metals over some of which a few nations possess dominant controls.

Any extensive mining of such deposits by dredging and compressed-air pumping—sometimes at three-mile depths—has yet to prove effective but it is merely a matter of time. The question is whether there will, by that time, be agreement on the legal ownership rights of offshore deposits—and how far offshore—and whether it will be accepted that beyond such defined limits, regardless of depth, it will be a matter of finders, keepers.

The slow pace of advance in adjusting international law to the burgeoning technological world makes it improbable that a new code will be agreed upon before the dredges have busily set to work. One has only to recall the total absence of accord on territorial air limits and where global space begins to view with pessimism an adjudication of maritime rights.

Kissinger's Personal Détente

By Stephen Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON.—What new have we learned of Henry Kissinger and American foreign policy from the three days of hearings held last week by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on his nomination as secretary of state?

First, Kissinger is indeed serious about wanting to rebuild congressional support of administration policy. His goals are to create "a more durable peace abroad and a cooperative climate at home." But the hearings did not produce a case tough enough to test his taste for cooperation; the wiretap dispute hardly counts. Typically, Kissinger hedged when asked if he would include military base agreements among those executive agreements of which the Congress is to be informed. The senators, evidently hoping to inaugurate an era of good feeling, did not press him hard.

Perhaps understandably, Kissinger showed himself unresponsive to certain chords which strike politicians more than they strike bureaucrats. In an important discussion of European troop cuts, Sen. Symington kept saying "We are going broke." Kissinger confined himself to the immediate foreign-policy aspects of the issue, declining to acknowledge budget as a factor.

Overall, his late start on coping with economic aspects of policy was evident. At intervals he conceded the point. He promised to "strengthen the economic side" of the State Department. Only in one passing mention, however —while disclosing the failure of an international proposal to cope with world hunger by world commodity agreements—did he acknowledge that the problem is more than a matter of his own attentiveness. In fact, in treating economic issues, he will have to face forceful cabinet officers who represent powerful civilian interest groups. There is no comparison with the lesser bureaucratic interests which he successfully managed in his first-term White House post.

Here it seems worth noting that Kissinger's détente with the Foreign Relations Committee may involve not only gaining broader support for administration foreign policy but gaining a personal power base which will give him more standing in the interdepartmental foreign policy battles sure to mark the second Nixon term—battles over trade, food, investment, money, etc. Kissinger's first-term status derived from being the President's man. Even if Watergate had not drawn a cloud across the presidential sun, a secretary of state would require more power of his own to deal with the "new" issues of the second term.

The hearings provided an interesting if unsurprising checklist of which issues had not been deemed significant enough to receive Kissinger's close attention before: some in the economic area, of course; food and commodities; various disputes over executive privilege; some human rights items (neither Kissinger nor his questioner knew who represents the United States in the UN Human Rights Commission); certain issues concerning the oceans; the lesser military aid programs. Senators showed no disposition to question his first-term priorities. Kissinger disarmingly promised to tend better to all these issues from now on.

In what was probably his major policy departure, he said he would "fairly quickly" launch "some initiatives" in Latin America. These are to include inter-American consultations on normalizing ties with Cuba and on reshaping the Organization of American States. On Cuba, by the way, I thought Kissinger made his single distinctly bad response. He chose to make an unworthy debating point on Castro and he admonished Cuba to become "less an appendage" of Russia—a condition which is not preventing the United States from recognizing Outer Mongolia. His case was so weak it would be no surprise to see him abandon it. (The hearings ended before the coup in Chile took place.)

Africa Concern

Granting that he didn't know why the United States has not delivered on a $15 million pledge to the African Development Bank, Kissinger promised more concern for Africa, too—after Latin America, he specified.

As might be expected of a man who has been focusing on political relations among powerful states, his comments on the gap between the world's rich and poor centered on the risk of "revolutionary upheavals" affecting "international stability." He went on, somewhat gratuitously, to warn the poor not to get together in a "bloc." No doubt this does not exhaust Kissinger's thinking on the matter of world poverty and development.

The hearings left me with the impression that this formidable man is being led to extend both his bureaucratic style and his substantive reach. Large surprises, from an intensely studied man who already has a full record of involvement with major issues, are hardly to be anticipated. But it will be fascinating to watch him work, and grow.

The Power Of Producing Foodstuffs

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—While bumper crops are now being harvested in this country, soaring food prices are fueling a record inflation here and abroad. How come?

The answer lies in a worldwide condition which we are just beginning to grasp. Producers are in the saddle everywhere, and widespread inflation is only one of the dimly understood consequences.

A good example of the general condition is protein foods. There is an overall world shortage because of the convergence of a number of factors which are rarely examined together.

One is the catch of fish, a major source for feeding livestock. Thanks to modern methods, the catch rose steadily and dramatically through 1969. But after reaching nearly 70 million tons that year, as against only 20 million tons in 1948, it began to slump. There was a considerable drop in 1969, a slight drop in 1970 and a considerable drop again in 1972.

The reason for this fall-off is the excessive fishing which has caused so many nations to try to extend their claim to coastal waters. For example, there was a precipitate rise in the haddock catch from 1954 through 1965. Since then it has been dropping steadily, and in 1970 it was only one-sixth the 1965 peak. Fisheries, in other words, are being exhausted, and it is going to take a long, slow effort to rebuild them.

A second factor to examine is per-capita grain consumption in the Soviet Union. The record from 1955 through 1970 is one of ups and downs. Whenever there was a bad harvest, there was a tightening of belts expressed in a reduction of grain consumption.

But the regime of party secretary Leonid Brezhnev is selling itself on the theme of the full breadbasket. Instead of asking Russians to eat less when the crop is bad, Moscow now imports grain from abroad.

Soviet Imports

Last year alone, the Russians imported 28 million tons of grain, which represents a terrific drain on the world market. The largest previous record import of grain was done by India during the famine of 1966-67, when the figure reached only about one-third of last year's Soviet imports. Thus the change in Russia's attitude constitutes a major new drain on food resources unlikely ever to go away.

A third factor is the decline —largely because of population growth—in the capacity of many developing countries to feed themselves. A striking example is currently supplied by the famine now affecting the string of countries along the southern fringe of the Sahara Desert.

Population growth in those areas has brought a rise in grazing herds. As grasses and other vegetation have been eaten away, the quality of the soil has deteriorated. Accordingly, the desert is now spreading south. There are food shortages in Chad, Niger and part of the Sudan, and only a long-term program of reforestation can begin to restore the old natural balance.

The shortage of available foodstuffs has as its first consequence a scramble led by the richer countries for what is available. The immediate result is the simultaneous incidence of the worst inflation in years in the United States, Western Europe and Japan.

The pinch in foodstuffs, moreover, coincides for many of the same reasons with a shortage of other primary products. The prospective oil crisis is notorious, and many metals and fibers are also in short supply. So there are bound to be other results apart from inflation.

One result is that the underdeveloped countries rich in primary products—and not only petroleum—should have increased bargaining power. A second result is that the United States has a different kind of power in the world.

The great asset of the United States now is not the capacity to bomb Hanoi. It is the capacity to export wheat, soybeans and corn. So, far better deals than the United States has made in the past should be arranged in the future in order to foster both American prosperity and U.S. diplomatic influence.

But these are only the most obvious consequences. The central fact is that we are moving into a world nobody understands very well—a producer's world. Accordingly, it makes sense for all of us, and especially those in authority, to be cautious about what lies ahead.

International Opinion

European Security Conference

The Warsaw Pact nations want this second, or committee, stage of the conference to get through its agenda quickly and agree on a declaration which, confirming not only Europe's postwar frontiers, but also relaxation within the status quo, could be celebrated with a summit meeting. The West, though aware that substantive discussions in Geneva are likely to prove more difficult than were the Helsinki preparatory talks, wants them to go on until they achieve real, instead of purely rhetorical, results.

The East's sense of urgency is understandable. It is not just that a summit meeting would once again display Mr. Brezhnev to the world as a man of peace . . . it would also ensure that the Warsaw Pact states achieved their public relations aim. But more important . . . perhaps, is the fact that a gallop through the agreed agenda of the conference for the purpose of an early summit would allow the East to ride roughshod over the hopes of a freer flow of people and ideas which Western proposals in this sphere have raised. Hardliners throughout the Warsaw Pact states have been busy trying to smother these hopes with counter-propaganda and uproot them through practical measures.

—*From the Guardian (London).*

Letters

The NTS's Battle

During the trial of Yakir and Krassin in Moscow, the organization NTS (Popular Labor Alliance) has been made to bear responsibility for the more "heinous" crimes of the accused. As a member of this organization, I might be prejudiced, but still a number of points in the Western press coverage seem to beg for comment.

In your editorial in the Sept. 1st issue, you call—without naming—the NTS an "obscure and small emigré organization, one whose infiltration by the Soviet counterintelligence has long been taken for granted . . .". Small the NTS admittedly is. Obscure? In the last five years there were perhaps a hundred articles in the Soviet press and twice as many in the Western papers on or in connection with NTS. Among them, in the speech of the Soviet security chief, now Politburo member Yurij Andropov on the 50th anniversary of the Soviet security establishment. Mr. Andropov did us the honor to nominate "...the CIA and the NTS" as "primary targets of the KGB in its defense ... of the State."

Most of the "obscurity" has so far come from a peculiar attitude of the Western press. As Alexander Solzhenitsyn said about a week ago to a couple of Western correspondents in an interview, "When the racial composition of an American basketball team becomes a bigger world event than the daily injections given to prisoners in psychiatric clinics—injections that destroy the brain —then what else can one feel but contempt for an egoistic and short-sighted civilization?"

Now as for the infiltration, that has, as the IHT would have it, "been long taken for granted," this has so far appeared uniquely in the form of bald statements in a number of papers. Nobody seems to believe that this kind of accusation might benefit by some kind of supporting evidence. The only argument so far used has been that it is not believable that Soviet security has not been able to infiltrate, and therefore must have infiltrated, the NTS. I sincerely hope that the staff of International Herald Tribune and The New York Times, etc., is not hung on this sort of evidence.

Since 1935, the NTS has lost many of its best men in the struggle for a democratic Russia. You'd think that this would bring some sympathy from those who profess undying devotion to democracy and freedom. If we would have been throwing bombs in supermarkets instead of ideas of freedom and human decency, would the Press then gratify us with its goodwill?

GEORGE NASH.
Frankfurt.

Sick Humor

Art Buchwald must have gone off his rocker in "Dinner at Eight" (Sept. 4). Mercy, is that humor?

Cooking the family pet poodle, cat and goldfish would have been nauseating enough, but one's own children?!! That's sick!

DOTTIE REDLACK.
Vienna.

Nixon Hang-Up?

Mr. Reston, with his formidable talents, has made telling points about Mr. Nixon during the past months. But what does he hope to gain by repeating them over and over, with slight variation and a little help from Homer. I get the impression that Reston is hung up on Nixon.

WILLIAM GOODMAN.
Trondheim, Norway.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 17, 1898

TO THE EDITOR—In the great challenge between Latins and Saxons, which has taken place this year in the Caribbean and Pacific seas, the latter race has won. But, if the North Americans have succeeded in driving out the Nation whose banner flew the first in these formerly unknown territories, they can't succeed so easily in striking her name out of the History of a Continent discovered by her sons.

—"A Spanish Reader."

Fifty Years Ago

September 17, 1923

MAINZ—Permission is now given to Germans to travel without restrictions between unoccupied Germany and the occupied Rhineland and Ruhr areas. This decision, which was taken by the Allied Rhineland High Commission, comes into force today. The restrictions were imposed as a remedial measure against acts of sabotage, particularly after the bomb explosion in a Belgian troop train.

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PARIS, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1973

Eurobonds

Eurco Issue Is Fully Covered, Offering Touches Off a Debate

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Sept. 16 (IHT).—"Interesting experiment" is how bankers throughout Europe describe the European Investment Bank's current offering in Eurco—the currency cocktail of the nine Common Market monies.

But, many bankers add, the issue has not set off any wild excitement on the part of investors.

Wild excitement or not, the issue, which does not close until late next week, is already fully covered, leaving no doubt that this maiden offering will be a success.

But the question overhanging the market concerns whether there is a future for the Eurco. Small investors have apparently taken a "wait-and-see" attitude—in part cautious about the new concept and in part still not eager to make long-term investments while short-term rates are so high and still climbing.

The Swiss, who by nature of the vast private portfolios they manage are one of the most important elements in the Euro-bond market, are also taking a restrained approach.

It must be noted that the Swiss have never been enthusiastic about the EIB—which in every other financial center is considered Europe's premier credit. The Swiss, however, sitting outside the EEC, have always worried about what will happen to the EIB loans if the Common Market ever falls apart.

In addition to that fundamental concern, Swiss bankers say the Eurco concept is "not easy" to understand, that the weighting of the nine currencies fits today's realities but might be ridiculous in 10 years' time and that if investors really want to be protected against future devaluations it makes more sense the strongest currencies—the deutsche mark, guilder and Belgian and Luxembourg francs—rather than in the Eurco.

These bankers stress that the Eurco is made up 30 percent of "weak currencies"—pounds sterling, Italian lire, Danish krone and Irish pounds—and 22 percent of French francs, which, while strong now, have a nasty history to yet live down.

On the other hand, the Eurco has found support among investors—in the Low Countries and Italy—who have always liked composite units such as the Unit of Account.

The Italian authorities have gone out of their way to make *the issue a success. As previously* reported, Italian banks are allowed to take up to 10 percent of the total $39 million issue without having to meet the new requirements to deposit with the central bank an amount equal to 50 percent of the capital outflow. In addition, the Bank of Italy will allow Italian investors to buy as much of the issue as they want, also free of the 50 percent reserve requirement. Technically, this can only be done after the bonds have been officially listed for trading on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, but, as in the past, Italians can *put in their orders immediately* and pay after the official listing.

Although these moves mean that substantial demand is coming from Italy, managers say the bulk of the issue will not be placed there.

One important point that much of the market is waiting to test is what kind of secondary market develops for Eurco issues. Virtually all of the leading dealers have said they will make *a market in the bonds, so* theoretically there should be no difficulty in this area.

What the Eurco comes down to is a question as to how investors feel about the economic outlook. In theory, a bond, which is senior to any other debt an issuer has outstanding, is supposed to be the least risky investment one can make. But in these days of currency upheaval, the money the bond is denominated in has come to mean the *difference between windfall profits* and losses. Thus, the Eurco will either win favor or fail depending on how investors view the outlook for the dollar against the outlook for the nine EEC currencies.

The 8 1/2 percent coupon on the EIB issue would seem to be right as there are an equal number of bankers who think it

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Sept. 8 Latest Week	Sept. 1 Prior Week	1972
Commodity index	193.6	196.6	122.3
*Currency in circ..	$68,985,000	$68,499,000	$63,227,000
*Total loans....	$110,453,000	$110,182,000	$87,827,000
Steel prod. (tons).	2,780,000	2,780,000	2,496,000
Auto production.	206,746	150,090	186,881
Daily oil prd. (bbls)	9,412,000	9,415,000	9,638,000
Freight car ldgs.	474,452	555,547	469,145
*Elec Pwr, kw-hr	38,461,000	41,794,000	32,949,000
Busn. failures..	162	166	129

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	†Aug.	Prior Month	1972
Employed	84,424,000	84,614,000	83,091,000
Unemployed	4,217,000	4,198,000	4,880,000
	July		1972
Indust'l prodctn..	126.3	R125.4	R115.1
*Personal income.	$1,032,900,000	R$1,026,200,000	$935,200,000
*Money supply..	$264,500,000	R$263,200,000	$247,700,000
Consumrs price ind'x.	132.7	132.4	125.5
Cnstr'n contracts.	177	182	165
*Mfr's inventories.	$113,972,000	R$113,025,000	$104,685,000
*Exports	$5,858,500	$5,778,100	$4,074,000
*Imports	$5,762,400	$5,793,600	$4,565,100

*000 omitted. †Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1967=100, the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

R—Revised.

The U.S. Economic Scene

The Gnawing Problem Is Still Inflation

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (NYT).—Evidence is accumulating that the United States' economic ailments are increasing, rather than abating, in the final months of a most hectic year. And, unfortunately, there is no clear exit in view from the maze of problems confronting the public and the business community.

The central problem is unrelenting inflation, with all of its ramifications in the financial markets, labor relations, the international economic area and the mood of the American people. The secondary problem is the ongoing worry about the possibility of a recession next year that would bring rising unemployment without concurrently dampening the price surge.

Interest rates have been rising to unprecedented heights, with some banks pushing their prime lending rate to the 10 percent level late last week. Prices of steel and autos as well as freight rates have been raised and bids have been made to lift prices on a thousand other products, according to the Cost of Living Council. Under the circumstances, it is hardly surprising that the stock and bond markets have continued their dismal performances.

The only major offsets have been the rather recent price and supply improvement in some sectors of the commodity markets and the decidedly better state of the nation's foreign trade and the dollar.

It has been an uncomfortable year, and 1974 holds little promise of improvement. Predictions of a "growth recession" or worse abound in business and economic quarters.

As Arthur F. Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, put it in congressional testimony last week: "I must acknowledge that I see no easy way out of our current dilemma."

The Fed has come under increasingly heavy attack from political and business commentators for the way it has managed monetary policy in this tense era. The central bank was slow to tighten credit availability earlier this year, thus contributing to inflationary pressures.

Critics say the Fed's decision some months ago to try to "jawbone" the banks into holding down their lending and their interest rates was an abject failure. It may have helped to prolong the rise in short-term rates and led to much of the strains in the financial markets.

Moreover, the Fed's currently restrictive stance has seriously affected the various thrift institutions, which have suffered a massive deposit drain in recent months; the insurance companies, which have encountered record demands for their lower-rate policy loans in many cases, and numerous people seeking mortgage commitments.

All of this may heighten the danger of a "hard landing" by the economy into its next stage.

Obviously concerned with the way the economic situation is unfolding, Dr. Burns last week renewed his long-standing recommendation for a tighter fiscal policy, including tax increases, to cope with the present mammoth inflationary problems.

His plea apparently fell on some sympathetic ears within the administration, since word came quickly that President Nixon was willing to reverse a position enunciated only a few days previously and was willing to consider a temporary "refundable" 10 percent tax surcharge to dampen the stubborn boom and facilitate the path to smoother waters.

Is this about-face merely a maneuver to try to moderate congressional spending actions? Even the administration is not speaking with one voice on the issue.

Whether the proposals for a tax surcharge and for presidential authority to vary the investment-tax credit within a range of 3 percent and 15 percent are ultimately adopted by a reluctant administration—and gain approval by a highly skeptical Congress—remains to be seen. At first blush, it seems unlikely.

Nevertheless, even though many private analysts consider such moves too late to be effective in the current atmosphere, the ideas—especially the one on a variable investment credit—won considerable initial support from some businessmen and economists. Perhaps it will be found that the boom has more zip and longevity in it than generally realized and will require some fiscal dampening by next year, according to one observer.

However, still other businessmen and economists found constitutional and other faults with the Burns proposal but felt it should be a take-off point for a full discussion of the issue and its ramifications.

New York Stock Market

By Leonard Sloane

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (NYT).—The financial markets wound up on a lower level last week despite indications that the Nixon administration was considering new ways to slow inflation.

Stocks were down for the full week, although the Dow Jones industrial average rebounded on Friday. The bellwether index closed at 886.36, down 12.27 points on the week.

One of the key elements in the week's market activity was the rise in the prime rate to 10 percent by a number of big banks. The Committee on Interest and Dividends has asked the banks to justify the increases.

Profit-taking in the blue-chip issues forced the Dow lower for the week. However, some glamour stocks, special situations and electronic issues gained.

Among the automobile issues, Chrysler firmed on Friday, the final day of scheduled bargaining talks with the United Auto Workers. The stock of the big auto manufacturer closed at 25 1/2, up 1 5/8 for the week.

Fairchild Camera rose 10 points to 67 1/8; while Polaroid gained 10 1/8 to 115 1/2. However, MGIC Investment dropped 10 1/2 to 51 1/2.

Some of the recently depressed drug stocks staged a small recovery. One leader was Schering-Plough, up 2 5/8 to 75.

In the bond market, corporate issues were off slightly in relatively light trading. Government bonds also were somewhat lower.

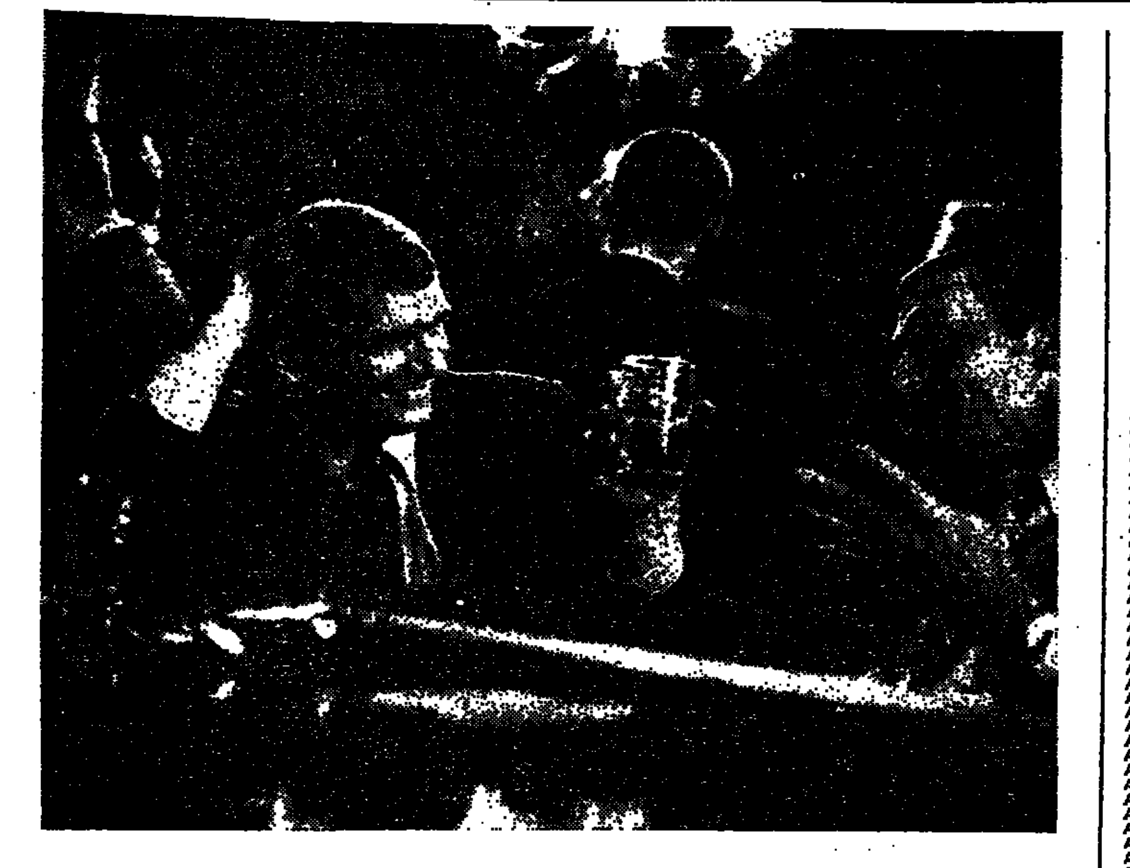
On Tuesday, a $150-million issue of New Jersey Telephone Co. debentures to yield 7.85 percent went on the market, but the syndicate was terminated two days later. The New Jersey Bells backed down later in the week and dealers reported better response at the lower levels.

Over-Counter Market

NEW YORK (AP) Weekly Over the Counter industrials giving the high, low and last bid prices for the week with the net change from the previous week's last bid prices. All quotations supplied by the *National Association of Securities Dealers* Inc., are not actual transactions but are representative interdealer prices at which these securities could have been sold. Prices do not include retail markup, markdown or commission. Sales supplied by NASD.

		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
A1 KatzinCo .10e	7	4¼	4½	4½	
ACMAT Corp	204	13	11⅜	13	+⅜
AES Tech Sys	12	5¼	5¼	5¼	
AID Inc	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
AITS Inc	265	8	6⅝	8	+1½
APS Inc	19	14½	14	14	—¼
ASG Indust	32	5¾	5½	5⅝	+⅛
AVM Corp .15	31	3½	3¼	3¼	—¼
Aaron Bros	48	3	2⅞	2⅞	
Accelerator Inc	142	3¼	2⅞	3⅛	+⅜
Acme Gen .24	7	6⅞	6¾	6¾	—⅛
AcushnetCo .32	33	22¼	20	22½	+2½
AdamsDrug .02e	75	8	7¾	8	+¼
Addmaster .04e	68	3	2¾	3	+¾
Addisn Wesly .20	46	4⅝	4½	4½	—⅛
Advance Ross	361	4⅞	3⅝	4⅝	+1
AdvancdMed Sci	184	7¼	5⅝	7¼	+1¼
Advanced Mem	181	5⅛	4⅝	5	—⅛
AdvancdMicr De	1741	22	18⅜	21¾	+2¾
Advanced Sys.	31	3¾	2½	3⅛	—⅜
After Six	80	4⅛	3⅝	3⅞	—⅛
AgMet Inc	47	8	7½	8	+¼
Agnico Eagl Min	398	6⅞	5⅜	5⅝	—¼
Alanthus Corp	82	2½	2¼	2¼	
AlbanyIntl .56	287	22⅝	21⅝	22	+⅛
AlbertsInc .17	47	8⅛	7	7½	+½
Alexan Alex .44a	376	26	24¼	25¾	+1½
AlexBaldwin .60	164	13¼	12⅝	13	+⅛
Algorex Data	58	2⅝	2	2⅛	+¼
AllcoLdDev .10e	43	15½	15	15	—⅜
Alleghy Bev s	193	3¼	2	3⅛	—⅛
Allergen Pharm	79	18⅝	17¼	17⅝	—1
Allied Leisure	172	6¼	5⅛	5⅝	+⅛
Alld Teleph .24	73	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛	+⅜
AlldVanLine B	10	3½	3½	3½	
Allyn Bacon .25	19	4¾	4½	4½	—⅛
Alodex Corp	20	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
Alpex Computer	148	3⅝	3	3	—
Amarex Inc	229	8¼	7⅝	7⅞	—⅛
Amcourt System	55	2⅝	2½	2⅝	—½
Amedco Inc	25	2½	2¼	2½	
AmAppraisl .42e	35	8¾	8¼	8¼	—½
Am Arts&Crafts	57	3¾	3¼	3¼	—½
Am Beef Packer	32	7⅛	6¾	6¾	
Am Biomedical	37	2⅝	2¼	2¼	—⅛
AmCubHom .05e	38	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	—¼
AmElec Labs	32	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
AmExpress .52	2784	60⅜	57⅞	57⅞	—3¼
AmExp cv pf1.60	176	182	178	172	—9½
AmFiltrona .42	27	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
AmFinlCorp .94	311	12⅞	11⅛	12⅛	+½
Am Furnit .28	66	6⅝	6½	6½	—¼
AmGreetings .25	617	42¼	40½	40½	—1¾
AmLaFrance .02e	61	7⅝	7	7⅝	+¼
Am Marine Ltd	29	14	13½	14	+½
Am Micro Sys	1550	27½	20	27½	+6
Am Nuclear	56	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
AmQuasar Petro	106	13¼	11⅝	12	
AmShipBldg wt		9	8	9	
Am Telecomm	126	13¾	12⅝	13¾	+¼
Am TelevaCom	199	25⅜	21	21	—4½
AmUrban Devel	13	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	—⅜
AmWeldMfg .80	28	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+⅛
AmmestGrp Inc	86	6¾	6⅛	6⅛	
Amterre Devel	75	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	
Anadite Inc	37	2⅞	2⅜	2⅝	—⅛
Analog Devices	183	11⅞	10⅞	11⅛	+¼
Anaren Micrwve	46	2⅝	2½	2½	
AnchorSav Asso	405	21⅜	19⅞	21⅜	+2
AndersnGrMd .12	6	4⅛	4	4	—⅛
Anderson Jacobs	62	3¾	3½	3½	—¼
AnheuserBus .68a	2036	42	39¾	40½	—1⅛
Anixter Bros	29	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
Ankeninc .10e	36	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Apeco Inc	125	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	
AppleBaum Fd	82	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
AppldDigit Data	219	3⅜	2⅞	3	+⅛
Appld Material	422	14⅝	13⅛	14⅛	+⅝
April Ind	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
ArchetPurs Pd	39	2⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅝
Arden Mayfair	110	3	2⅝	2⅝	—⅜
Argo Petroleum	89	7⅞	6⅞	6⅞	—1
ArkanWnGas .70	116	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
ArlenProp 1.74e	52	14⅝	14	14⅛	+½
ArpelsCalif .60	69	6	5⅞	6	+⅛
Arrow Automot	15	12	11	11	—1
ArrowHartH 1	73	16⅛	16⅛	16	—½
Artco Bell .15a		2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Arvida Corp	90	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	
AssoCoalaBtlg .67	99	24½	23½	24	—⅛
AssdTrkLinA .58a	56	10⅝	10⅛	10½	+⅛
AtlanGasLt 1.08	116	13⅜	12⅞	13⅛	+⅛
AtlanNRes 1.02e	87	14⅝	14⅛	14⅜	
Atlantic Ind	33	3⅛	2⅝	2⅞	—⅛
Atlantic Cont Sy	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
AtlanPepsi Btlg	28	9½	9	9½	+¼
Atlas Hotels .05e	37	3⅝	4⅛	4⅛	—⅜
Atwood Oceanics	264	19⅛	17¼	19⅛	+1⅜
AtwoodOcean un	81	23⅛	19⅞	23¼	+2¼
AtwoodOcean wt	148	7	5⅛	7	+1¼
Autotrain Cp	436	11¼	9⅝	11⅛	+1⅜
BT MtgInv77 wt	68	4⅝	3⅝	4⅜	—⅛
BairdWarn 2.06e	32	18⅝	16⅝	18⅝	+1½
Baird Atomics	35	4⅛	4	4	—⅛
Baker Bros Inc	70	18	16½	16½	—1¼
BakerFent .60a	38	35	35	35	
BaldwinaLyons	492	10⅝	9⅛	10⅝	+⅞
BallCorp .60	181	13⅜	12⅝	13	—¼
Bally Mfg .02e	1016	58	54⅝	57	—3½
Baltek Corp	20	7⅝	7	7½	+½
BankBldgEq .72	38	15	14⅝	14⅝	
BankAmRlt 2.08a	182	25⅞	23⅝	25⅛	—⅛
Barco of Cal	11	7	6⅝	6⅝	—⅜
Barnes Hinds Ph	83	24⅝	23⅝	24½	+½
BarnesMtgIn .70	91	17⅞	16⅝	16⅝	—½
BarnesMtg Un	87	19	18½	18½	—½
BarnettMtg Bswt	40	3	2⅞	2⅞	—¼
BarnettWin 1.40e	131	20	19¼	19⅝	+⅝
Barnett Winst un	75	22	20⅞	21⅝	+⅝
Baskin Robbins	60	11	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
BassFinl Corp	4	7½	7½	7½	
BassettFurn .80a	148	33½	30½	30½	—1¾
Bayless Mkts .50	43	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
Bavly Corp .48	86	8½	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
BeaconPhoto Sv	19	3½	3⅛	3½	+½
BechtVMedic El	110	8	5⅝	6⅛	+⅝
BeelineFash .24	70	4½	4⅛	4½	
Beking Co .42	46	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—½
Bentley Labs	284	27⅝	24⅝	25⅜	—2½
Berkley Bio Eng	26	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
BerklineCo .40e	17	5	4⅞	5	+⅛
Best Products	510	43½	34	35⅛	—8½
Betz Labs .80a	254	40⅜	38½	40	+1
BeverageCan .84e	21	6⅛	6	6⅛	—⅛
BeverageMgt .18	65	13	12⅛	12⅛	—⅜
Bevis Indust	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Bibb Co	26	7½	7¼	7⅜	—⅛
Big Drum .30	6	11¼	11¼	11¼	—½
Bi-Lo Inc	52	10⅛	10	10	—¼
Billy theKid .09p	10	4⅛	4	4	—⅛
Bio Med Scien	376	61	33	49	—6
Bird&Son 1.20	23	25	23½	25	+1½
BlockDrugA .48	197	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	
BlueChipStp .24	65	9½	8½	8⅝	—¾
BobEvanFrm .60	32	24½	21⅛	24½	+3
Bohemia In .50b	139	19	18⅝	19	+⅜
Bon Aire Indust	9	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	—⅛
Bonanza Intl	965	8⅞	7⅝	8¾	+⅝
BoozAllenH .12	32	4	4½	4½	—¼
Bradenind .80	5	5⅝	5⅛	5½	—¼
Brand Insulation	36	5⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—1
BrassCraft Mfg	64	17⅜	16	16	—1⅛
Brenco Inc .44	16	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
Brinks Inc .30	155	11⅜	10⅜	11¼	+¼
Bristol Prod	19	4⅝	4½	4½	—⅛
BroadvwFin .06e	110	7⅝	7¼	7¼	—⅜
BrooksScanln .48	61	16½	16⅛	16½	+⅜
Brother Intl Cp	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
BrownTom Inc	173	8	7¾	7¾	
Browning .25b	24	5	5	5	
Bruno Inc	18	7½	7¼	7¼	—¼
BuckbeeMears .40	158	15⅝	15	15¼	+⅜
Buckeyeint .20e	20	6	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
Building&Ld Tec	55	6⅞	5⅞	5⅞	—⅜
BuilderInvGp wt	272	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	+⅜
BurnsRL Cp .05e	288	11⅛	9⅛	11	+1⅜
BurnupaSims	1232	28¼	26⅛	28¼	+⅜
Burris Ind	33	6¼	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
ButlerMfg 1	119	44⅛	44	44	—½
Butler Nat Corp	38	3⅛	2½	2½	—⅜
CFS Contl Inc	64	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
CI Rlty Inv 1.36e	92	13¼	13	13¼	
CI RltyInv un	35	14	13¾	13¾	—¼
CI RltyInv wt	73	½	⅜	½	
C&R Clothier	67	3½	2⅝	3	
CNAIncShr .18e	149	13⅞	13⅛	13⅜	—⅛
CNA LarInv .77e	179	14½	13½	14½	+⅛
CNA Larw pf2.10	55	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	
CP Prod	33	2½	1¾	2	—½
CRS Design As	24	6½	6¼	6¼	—¼
CabanaCoach Cb	8	1½	1⅛	1⅛	—⅜
Cable Funding	442	8	7⅛	7⅛	—½
CafeteriasInc .20	8	9¾	9½	9¾	+¼
Calbiochem	19	15	14½	14½	—½
Calprop Corp	15	2½	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
Cambridge Mam	129	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
CameronBWh wt	171	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+⅛
Camin Ind	17	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
Campanelli Ind	102	5	4⅛	5	+½
CampTagg 1.04	34	20⅝	20¼	20½	—⅛
Canandaig Wine	46	11	10⅝	10⅝	
CannonM n.28e	78	13⅞	12⅝	12⅝	—1
Capehart Corp	342	7⅝	6⅞	7	—⅜
Capital Mtge wt	43	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+⅛
CapitlNatCp .50b	1	23½	23¼	23½	+⅛
Capital Swit	22	5½	5	5⅝	+⅝
CapitolInt Airwy	15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Carbon Fuel .28	70	8¼	7⅝	8⅛	+⅞
CardinalPet .10e	88	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+⅛
CaribnLeiswr .50	25	9⅛	8	8⅛	—⅛
Carolina Carib	116	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	—⅜
Cayman Corp	429	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+⅛
CedarPoint .34e	43	15½	14⅛	14⅝	—⅜
Cencor Inc	51	5⅝	5	5	—⅝
CentMtgRlt 1.69e	59	18½	18⅛	18⅛	
CentVIPSvc 1.28	49	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
CentronDat Cmp	239	34½	27⅛	34⅛	+6½
Century Labs	57	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	+⅜
CenturyTel Ent	195	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
ChambrlnMf .40	8	7½	7¼	7½	+⅛
ChampParts .13	85	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	—⅜
ChancdAB 1.04	55	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+¼
Channel Cos	311	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	
Charming Shop	132	15⅛	14⅛	14½	—1
Chef Pierre	26	10	9½	10	
ChemedCorp .44	122	35	33½	34⅞	+½
Chesapeake Inst.	15	6½	5⅜	5⅜	—⅜
ChiBrdgIrn .88a	1053	92⅛	85⅛	90½	—2
Chieftn Devel	27	11¼	11	11⅛	+⅛
Chilton Corp .16	28	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+¼
Christnsec 8.99e	131	155	151	153	
Churchs FrChk	569	10⅛	9¼	10⅛	+¼
Cinemation Ind	16	2	1⅜	1⅜	—¼
CinnFinl .44	50	18¾	18	18	—½
Circleif Ind .40e	31	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+¼
Citation Mfg	40	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	
CitznSoRl 75wt	73	7¼	6⅝	7	+⅛
CitznSoRl 77wt	40	15⅝	16⅜	16⅛	+⅛
CitznsUtilA s	39	35¼	35	35¼	+¼
Clarcan Petrol	22	3⅞	3⅛	3½	—⅛
Classifd Finl	74	6⅞	6½	6⅝	+⅛
ClevTrRlt 1.72e	121	19⅝	18⅞	19⅛	+½
ClevTrRln wt	68	1	⅞	1	+⅛
ClevepakCp .30e	57	12½	11¼	12⅛	—¼
Clinical Sciences	49	10⅛	9½	9½	—1
Clinton Oil	1650	1	⅞	⅞	—⅛
Clow Corp .88	99	11	9¾	9¾	—¾
Coast Garment	22	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
Coastal Ind .20e	35	9	8⅝	9	
Cobe Labs	7	29	27½	27½	—1½
Coburn General	383	16⅛	14	15	—1⅛
CocaBtlgLA .43	212	18	17½	17¾	—⅜
CocaBtlgMid .20	38	11	11	11	
CocaBtlgMA .30	42	9⅛	9	9	—½
CocaBtlCons .37e	19	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	—½
Cadex Corp	85	11⅝	11	11⅝	
Coherent Radiatn	481	14⅝	12	14⅜	+2
ColemanAm Cos	36	6⅝	6¼	6⅛	
Columbia Corp	32	4⅝	5	5	—⅛
Com Share Inc	35	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+⅛
Combined Prop	25	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
ComcastCp A	18	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
Comdisco Inc	2	4½	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
Comdx Commun	14	3½	3	3⅜	
CommrcGrp .10e	11	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
CommClrHse .20	131	28⅞	27⅛	27⅛	—⅛
CmlState Gp	13	2¼	2	2	
CmwlTelPa 1.20	17	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	
CmwlThsB .20a	35	4⅝	3⅝	4	—⅝
Commun Prop	136	4⅝	4	4	—⅜
Comprsh Comm	31	1¼	1	1⅛	—⅛
Compuscan Inc	33	10⅞	9⅞	10⅝	+¼
Computax Svcs	105	9¼	7½	8	—1⅛
Comput Automat	616	14½	12⅝	14½	+1⅛
Computr Design	144	5⅛	4⅝	5	+½
Computer Mach	303	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
Computer Trans	39	2⅛	1⅝	1⅞	—⅜
Computer Usage	48	6⅝	5⅞	5⅞	
Computrvisn Cp	38	14	13½	13½	—½
Comtech Labs	102	18⅝	16	16	—⅝
Conlon Inc	254	7⅝	7	7⅝	+⅝
Concept Inc	21	7	6½	6⅝	
ConsEquit .14e	15	5	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
ColumBldg Mrt	28	3⅛	3½	3⅝	
ConsumDist .07h	11	22	21½	22	+½
Contech Inc	29	5	4⅝	5	+⅛
Contextl Ind	27	5⅝	5	5	—⅝
Contl Hair Prod	14	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
ContlInProp 1.38a	430	15⅛	15	15	—¼
ContInfo Sys	6	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	
Contran Corp	166	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—¼
Cordis Corp	84	39	35	35	—3
Cornelius Co	59	4⅝	3⅝	4	—⅜
CourierCp .14e	12	8	7⅛	7⅛	—⅝
CousinsProp .15	137	23	22⅛	23	+⅛
CreddTerry .66	78	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	+⅛
Cross Co	229	24⅝	23⅝	24½	+1
Crown Crafts	29	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	—⅜
CrumpEH .10h	5	14¼	14	14	—⅛
Crutcher Resrcs	201	8⅞	8⅛	8⅝	—1
CullumCos .28	65	9⅞	8⅞	9	
Cunningham Art	31	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
CurrentInc Shr	257	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+½
CurtisNoll .56	41	16	15⅜	15⅜	—⅝
Dairy Queen Str	59	11⅝	11	11⅛	—⅜
Damson Oil	213	7	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
Danielint .50	332	36⅝	35¼	35⅝	—⅜
DankerWohlk	121	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
DankerWohlk wt	6	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
Danners Inc	12	8⅛	7¾	7⅝	—⅛
DannieMob Hom	18	3⅝	3½	3⅝	—⅜
DartDrug	71	7⅞	7⅛	7⅝	—⅛
Data Card Co	12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Data Design Lab	34	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
Data General	1020	45⅛	41⅜	42⅞	—2⅛
Data 100 Corp	229	13	12⅝	12⅝	—⅝
Datapoint Corp	308	15⅛	12⅛	15⅛	+3
Davis Wtr Waste	18	16½	15	15	—1⅛
DeLucaCheck .47	385	38⅛	37⅛	38⅛	
Debron Corp .60	9	11⅛	11	11	—⅛
DecisnData Com	342	15⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
Decorator Ind .20	32	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
DEKALB AG .70	534	56⅛	54	56½	+2
Delhi Int Oil	71	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
DelaValRlty .55e	32	10	9⅜	9⅞	+⅜
DeltaMed Ind	113	3⅛	2⅝	3	—⅛
Diagnostic Data	536	20⅛	16⅛	20⅛	+4
DiamCrystl .40	37	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
DiamondhdCp 1	46	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
DickAB Co .44	102	28½	26⅛	26⅝	+⅛
Digicon Inc	146	4	3⅝	4	+¼
DigitalComp Con	20	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	+⅛
Disc Inc	21	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
DiversifdEarth s	139	9⅛	5⅛	6⅛	—2⅛
Docutel Corp	1031	30⅛	28½	29⅛	+⅛
Dollar General	105	7½	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
Domin Mtg 1.88a	40	17⅝	17	17¼	+⅛
Dominion MR un	7	23	22	22⅝	+⅛
Dominion MR wt	34	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+⅛
Donald Corp	7	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
DonaldsonInc .66	65	27½	25⅛	27⅛	
Donbar Develop	42	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
Donovan Cos .80	28	10⅛	9½	9⅞	+⅜
Dorchester Gas	857	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅛
Doughties Fds	17	5	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
Dow Jones 1	6099	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	+¼
Downe Commun	221	2	1½	1½	—⅛
DoyleDaneBe .96	281	13⅛	12½	12⅞	+⅛
DuckwallStr .16	28	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+½
Dunkin Donuts	42	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	—⅛
DurrFillMed .12	39	7⅛	6½	6½	—⅜
ECRM Inc	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
EDS Nuclear	64	12	10⅛	12	+⅜
EZ Paint .12e	10	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	—⅜
Early Calif Ind	86	2⅝	2⅛	2¼	
Earth Sciences	221	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
EastmatCp .40e	140	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+½
EconomicLab .36	472	44⅛	42⅝	44⅛	+1½
Education Dev.	14	2	2	2	
ElPasoElec .88	145	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	—⅛
Elbe Systems	38	3	2⅝	2⅞	—⅛
Electro Nucleon	58	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
Elect Transist	72	2	1⅝	1⅝	—⅜
EllisBros Rest	118	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	
Ellman Inc	13	8	7½	7½	—½
Elscint Ltd	58	6	5⅞	5⅞	
Emersons Ltd	309	13⅞	12⅛	12⅛	
EnergyConv Dev	301	9⅝	8⅜	8⅝	—⅝
EnergyConv un	70	14	12	12	—1⅞
Energy Ventures	201	8½	6⅝	8⅛	+1⅛
Envirom Resrch	34	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
Envirnmtl Sys	15	2⅛	1⅝	1⅝	—⅜
Erb Lumber Co	22	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
Ethan Allen .55	61	23⅛	22⅛	22⅝	—⅛
ExcelincShr .34e	188	24⅛	23⅝	24⅛	+⅛
ExchngeBnnob .44	37	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
Exchange OilGs	63	6	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
Executive Ind	367	3⅛	2⅝	2⅞	—⅜
Extracorpl Med	37	52⅛	48	48⅛	—4
Fabri Tek Inc	231	3⅛	2⅝	3⅛	+⅜
Fair Lanes	90	8⅞	8	8⅛	+⅛
FairfieldCom wld	144	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	—⅛
Falcon Prod	36	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+⅛
Faraday Labs	3	1	1	1	
Farinon Elec	328	33½	31⅛	33⅛	+⅜
Farmer Bro .24e	56	11½	10⅝	10⅝	—⅝
Farr Co	40	6⅝	5⅝	6⅛	—1
Faye Drug	17	6⅝	6	6⅛	+⅛
FedInsPrvP .90	96	10⅝	9⅞	10	—⅝
Feld Leasing	725	12⅝	11⅛	12⅝	+1½
Fingerhut Corp	71	14	13⅛	13½	—⅛
Fst Artists Prod	82	3⅝	2⅝	3⅝	+⅝
FstBostCp 1.40e	94	19½	18	18½	—1
FstCommrce 1a	41	24	23⅝	23⅝	—⅛
FstComRlty .50e	61	22⅝	21⅛	22⅛	+⅛
FstCntRlt 1.25e	158	11⅝	11	11	—⅛
FstFidelInv .15e	14	7⅛	7	7⅝	+⅛
FstLincoln Fin	25	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
FstMissis .06e	1422	27⅝	25	27⅛	+2⅛
FstPennMtg wt	35	⅞	¾	⅞	+⅛
Fst Surety Cp	42	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛	+⅛
Fst Va Mtg 1.88e	43	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	
FstVaMtgTr un	28	24⅛	24	24	—⅛
FstWash Finl	90	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Fisco Inc .39	61	8⅛	7	7⅛	—1
Flexsteel Ind .36	20	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	—⅜
Flickinger .54	112	10⅛	9	9⅛	—1
FloridaCyp Gard	118	3⅝	3½	3½	—⅜
Florida Glass	19	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
FlaGulfRlty .96e	129	17	16⅛	16⅞	—⅛
FloridaMngM .10e	48	18⅛	17⅝	18	—⅛
FloridaTel .44	332	19½	18⅝	19	—¼
Florida Walkut	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Flow Labs Inc	83	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	—⅝
Flying Diam Cp	296	3⅝	2⅞	3	+⅛
FoodTownStr .16	13	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—1
Foodways Nat	124	12⅝	8⅝	12⅛	+3½
Foothill Grp Inc	41	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
Forest Oil Co	86	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
Formigli Corp	7	2⅛	2	2	
ForumRest .10	14	3	2⅝	3	
Fotomat Corp	55	4	3⅝	4	
FranklinEl .29	71	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
FranzlaBr Winer	302	28½	22⅝	28½	+5⅝
FraserMfg 2.16e	76	15⅝	15¼	15½	
FredrkHerr .52e	74	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
Fredrks Hollywd	28	4	3½	3⅝	—⅛
FreemanCarl As	119	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
FriedmanInd .27r	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
FriendlyIce .04e	245	23	20	22⅛	+⅛
Frisch Rest .30b	55	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
FrozenFdExp .28	36	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅝
FullerHB .32	34	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
Funding System	41	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
FunkSeeds .05e	2301	13⅝	11⅛	13⅛	+1⅝
FurrsCafe .15	113	13	12⅛	13	+⅛
GRI Computer	183	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	+⅛
GRT Corp	96	2	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
GalbrthMtg 2.45e	46	21⅝	21	21⅛	+⅛
Garfinckel .96	125	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
Gates Learjet	84	7⅛	7	7½	
GatewayTran .60	53	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
Geico Corp	149	13½	13½	13¼	
Gelman Inst	261	7⅝	6⅝	7⅝	+1
Gen Automation	308	40⅛	37	39	—1⅛
GenAutoPts .39e	106	20	18	20	
Gen Binding	44	30⅝	30	30⅝	+⅛
Gen Capital	6	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	
GenComputr Sys	25	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	—½
GenCrudeOil .30	423	37⅛	33	37⅛	+4⅛
GenDatacom Ind	22	2⅝	2	2	—⅛
GenFinSys .07r	29	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
Gen Health Svc	103	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+⅛
Gen Hobbies	95	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
GenericsCp Am	43	3	2⅝	3	+⅛
Genifiler Inc		3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
Genove Inc	34	7	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
Geriatrics Inc	88	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
GlassHoman .27	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Giffen Indust	60	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
GilbertAssoc .42	426	51⅝	46	51	+3⅝
Gilford Inst .12	37	8	7⅝	7⅝	
GlobetrotCom A	23	5⅛	5	5	—⅛
Gold Medallion	9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
GoldFieldsA .54e	69	33⅛	30⅛	31⅛	—2⅛
Goodhrt Wll .28e	12	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+⅛
Graceinc .05	16	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+⅛
GrahamMagnt s	57	13	11⅝	12⅛	
Grantree Corp	72	3½	3¼	3⅜	—⅛
Graph Scanning	135	5⅝	4⅝	5	—½
Graphic Science	356	6⅝	5⅝	6⅛	—⅛
GreggsFood Pd	10	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	—⅜
GreyAdvrt .50e	155	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+½
Guardian Chem	7	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+⅛
HNC MtgR 1.90e	41	19⅛	18½	19	—⅛
HachChem .10e	23	26⅛	24	24½	—2
HahnEW .04h	71	18⅛	17⅛	18	+½
Hall Frank B .35	666	16⅝	15⅛	16⅛	
Hallmark Grp	5	2⅛	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
HamiltBro Exp	45	11⅞	11	11	—½
HamiltBroExp un		12¼	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
HamiltonBro Pet	38	30	27⅝	27⅝	—2⅛
HamiltvT 1.94e	243	18⅝	17⅝	18⅝	+⅝
HamiltInvTr 76wt	176	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Hamilt Inv 73un	44	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	+½
Hamilt Inv 76un	19	20	19	20	+⅝
HandyDan Home	35	8	7	7⅝	+⅛
HanovSqRl 1.21e	4	16⅝	16⅝	16½	
Hardwicke Cos	65	6½	6⅛	6½	
Harlyn Prod		5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
HarprtRow .49	77	6⅝	6	6	—⅜
Havatam Cls .40	131	7⅝	6⅝	7⅛	—⅛
Hawaii Corp .40	19	5½	5⅛	5⅛	—⅜
HawthrnFin .22b	31	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
Health Ind	221	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+⅛
Health Techs	166	2⅛	2	2	—⅛
Hellis Meyers	56	7	6⅝	7	+⅛
HenredFurn .60e	8	22½	21	21½	—1
Hers Apparel	31	2⅝	1⅝	2⅝	+⅛
Hetzel Corp .43e	47	19⅛	18⅛	18⅝	—⅛
HiTech Ind	42	3⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
Hickory Furnitr	128	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	+⅛
Hirschhorn Don	19	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	—⅜
Holobeam Inc	28	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	
Homewd Cp .02e	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Hook Drugs .35	64	17	16⅛	17	+⅛
Hoover Co .92	1061	24½	23½	24½	
HorizResrch .01e	84	8	7½	7⅝	
Hospital Finl	65	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
House of Knit	10	3½	3⅛	3½	+⅛
HousingSysGa s	38	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
Hughes Supply	47	15⅝	14⅝	15	
HuntBldg Corp	139	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
Hunt Mfg .20	18	11⅜	11¼	11½	
Hyatt Corp	610	18⅛	16⅛	18⅛	+2⅛
Hyatt Intl	5	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	
Hydroculture In	57	7⅛	6⅝	7	—⅛
Hydromatn Flit	113	8	7⅝	8	
Hydron Pac Ltd	95	4	3⅝	4	
HysterCo .60	296	23⅝	22	23⅛	—⅛
IMS Int	153	16⅛	15⅛	15⅝	—⅛
Identicon Corp	35	5⅛	5	5	
Immuno Scienc	42	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
ImperGrp Ltd	41	5½	4⅝	4⅝	—½
IndepSqSec 1.68a	86	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	—⅛
IndMtgRlt 1.52e	36	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛	+½
IndianaMtgR un	27	20⅛	20	20⅛	+⅛
IndplsWat 1.40	51	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
Industl Fuels	78	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
IndustlNucl .05e	17	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	
Inforex Inc	584	8	7⅛	7¼	—⅛
Informatics Inc	141	4	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
Informatn Int	155	14⅛	10⅝	13⅝	+2½
Inform Magnet	32	7⅛	7	7	—⅛
Instrument Lab	55	19⅝	18½	18⅝	—⅛
Intel Corp	623	72½	65	72½	+5½
Intercont Energ	80	8⅛	7½	8⅛	+⅝
Intercnt Ind .20	14	9⅝	9½	9⅝	—⅛
Interdata Inc	258	10	8⅝	10	+⅛
InterMtnGas 1.04	58	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
IntAluminm .16	39	5½	4⅝	5⅛	+⅛
IntBnkWash .25	8	6⅝	6	6⅛	
IntBkWashA .25	17	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Int Basic Econ	51	4⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—¼
Int Dairy Queen	39	5	5	5	
IntResrDev .08e	31	5⅛	4⅝	5	—⅛
Int Scanng Dv	68	5	5⅛	5	+⅛
Int Time Sharng	42	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	
Int Video	74	8⅛	7½	7½	—½
Intersil Inc	933	16	11⅜	16	+4⅝
Invent Inc	18	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
InvestorCap .17e	31	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
InvestCdAm .10e	12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Iowa SoUt 1.76	24	26	25⅛	26	+⅛
Irelands Rest	107	4⅝	3⅝	4⅝	+⅝
Ivey JB&Co .52	28	11⅝	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
Ivy Corp	18	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
JacksFood Sys	4	3½	3½	3½	
JamesRiver .05e	32	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—¼
Jamesbury .50	35	11⅛	11	11⅛	
Javelin Corp	19	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
Jensen Indust	120	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+⅛
Jerome Mackey	76	4⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅝
Jerrico Inc	103	16⅝	14½	16⅛	+1½
Jet Air Freight	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Jetero Corp	28	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
Jones RB .32e	78	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+⅛
Jdslyn Mfg 1.12	39	16	15½	15⅝	+¼
Judys Inc	51	2	2	2	
Justice Mt 2.33e	164	24¼	23¼	24⅛	+⅜
Justice Mtg un	9	28⅜	27⅝	28½	+1⅛
Justice Mtgin wt	217	4⅝	4⅝	4½	+⅜
Justinind .20	48	9½	9¼	9¼	—⅛
KMC Mtg 1.22e	24	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+¼
KMC MtgInv un	19	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+¼
KMS Indust	557	4⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅜
Kaiser Steel	281	14¼	12⅝	12⅝	—1¼
Kallestad Labs	30	2½	2½	2½	
Kalvar Corp	150	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
KamatCp A .28	29	14⅝	13¾	14¼	—⅝
Kampgrnds Am	49	18½	17⅝	17⅝	—⅜
Kearney Treckr	219	5⅝	5¼	5¼	—⅝
Kellwood Co .72	60	15¼	15	15⅛	
Kennington Ltd	4	2⅝	2¼	2¼	
Kennedy Cohen	118	14	12½	12½	
Key Pharmceut	35	3¼	3¼	3¼	+¼
Keydata Corp	58	6⅛	6	6	
Keyes Fibre .90	77	13¾	13¼	13½	—¼
KeystneCent .70e	31	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
KeysCustFd .40e	24	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
Keystone Int .25	43	17⅞	17¼	17⅝	—⅛
KeystoneOTC Fd	110	7⅝	6¼	6¼	—⅝
Knape&Vogt .70	48	14	13	14	+1
Koger Propert	113	23	21½	22¾	+1¼
KornFerry Int	16	7	6½	6½	—½
Koss Corp	81	14½	13⅝	13⅝	—½
KruegerWA .44	50	8¼	7¾	8	—¼
Kuhlman Cp .40	60	10	9⅝	9⅝	—¼
Kustom Electron	79	6⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅝
LMF Corp .12	119	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	—¾
LQ Motor Inns	51	7⅝	7	7	—¾
LVO Cable	418	6⅛	4½	5	+½
LaZ BoyChr .40	91	27½	25½	25½	—2
Ladd Petrol	2030	10⅛	9½	9⅞	+⅝
Lafayette Unit	13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
LancstrCol .32b	169	11¼	9½	11¼	+1⅛
LanceInc .46a	34	28½	27½	28	—¼
Lanchart Ind	28	3½	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
Land Resources	10	3½	3⅛	3½	+⅛
Lane Co .32	22	17¼	17¼	17¼	
LawrysFds .16	49	9	8½	8½	—½
LawsonProd .02e	42	22½	21½	21¾	—½
Lawter Chem .40	145	37½	35½	35½	—2
Lazare Kaplan	16	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Leadville Corp	170	10¼	7	8¾	—1½
Lee Pharmaceut	78	15¼	14	14¼	—1
LeewayMot .32	19	17	17	17	
Legg Platt .28	125	15⅛	14½	14½	—1
Leisure Dynam	7	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
Levingstn Ship	128	10⅝	9	10⅝	+1⅛
Lexitron Corp	23	10	9⅝	9⅝	—¼
Liberty Homes	39	3⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅝
Life Sciences	32	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Lightolier Inc	22	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
LilChamp Food	25	9	8½	8½	—½
Lin Broadcastg	105	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
LincMtgInv .90e	70	7⅝	6⅝	7⅛	+⅜
LincPlacFd .44e	113	21½	20½	20½	—1
LionChry Sefari	31	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
Lippincott .16a	40	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
Loctite Cp .08	119	54⅞	53	53	—1
Log Etronics	13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
Logicon Inc	14	4	3⅝	4	+¼
Longchamp Inc	9	2⅝	2½	2½	—⅛
LaLdOffExp B	321	6⅝	5⅛	6⅛	+1
Lowes Co .12	673	57½	53½	55½	—2
MB Assoc	30	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
MCI Communcat	744	6⅝	5⅝	6⅝	+1⅛
MFY Indust .06e	24	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
MLS Ind Inc	84	3	2½	2½	—½
M&T Mtg 1.14e	126	10½	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
MSI Data Corp	58	8⅝	8	8	—⅝
MTS Systems .10	292	6¼	4½	4½	—½
MackStrs .12e	276	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+⅛
Macrodata Cp	173	12½	10½	12½	+2
Madison GE 1.08	47	14	14	14	
Main Dollar Strs	5	6½	6½	6½	
MainLineFleet s	63	4⅝	4⅛	4½	+⅛
MajorRlty .05e	8140	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
MallinckrdCh .24	228	41½	39⅝	40⅛	—1⅛
MaplePress .13	59	3	2⅝	3	
Marcus Corp	28	9	8⅝	9	
MargLaMod .10e	18	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
Marine Colloids	57	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅝
Marine Protein	322	8	5⅝	7⅝	+1⅝
MaritimeFr Car	376	17⅝	17	17⅝	—⅜
MarkFour Home	22	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
Mary Kay .03e	116	34⅛	34	34⅛	
MauiLd & Pinap	87	7⅝	6⅝	7⅛	+½
May Petrol	97	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+⅛
McCormick .32a	66	41	40	40	—1
McDowllEnt .10e	44	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	—⅝
McMoran Expl	338	4⅝	3⅝	4⅝	+⅛
McQuay Pfax .78	41	14½	14½	14½	
Measurex Corp	440	31⅝	29⅝	31⅝	
Medcom Inc	90	14¼	13	13¼	—1
MedlanMtg 1.25e	168	11	10⅝	10⅞	—⅛
Medline Ind	32	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	—⅝
Medtronic	849	60⅛	54⅝	59⅛	
MerchantsInc .72	89	19	18⅝	18⅝	
Meridian Inv	100	6⅞	4½	6⅝	+2⅛
Mervyns	160	34¼	31	34¼	+1¼
MetProWatTr	34	3	3	3	
MeyerFred .30b	58	18⅝	17⅝	18⅛	—⅛
MicroData Cp	246	3⅝	2½	3⅝	+1⅛
Microform Data	239	5⅝	4⅝	5⅝	+⅛
MicrowaveSem s	112	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	—½
MidAmIndg .20e	7	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
MidTexCom .23	203	18⅝	15⅛	16⅛	—1⅛
Midland Cap	79	5⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅝
MidwestDist A	169	5⅝	4⅝	5⅛	+⅛
MidwstFidel .36	10	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
MilliporeCp .14	8101	54⅝	54	54	
Minnpls Gas 1.54	34	23⅝	22⅝	23⅛	+½
Minnesota Fab	52	6¼	6	6⅝	—⅛
Minnetonka Lab	66	3½	3¼	3¼	
MiraclRc Eqp	14	5⅝	5	5⅝	
Mr Steak	76	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
MrsSmithsP .11	24	9¾	9¼	9¼	—½
Mobil America	32	6	5⅝	6	+¼
Mobil Hom .50	308	7	7	7	
Modrn Merch	342	11¼	10¼	10½	—⅜
Modulin Intinc	16	5	4⅝	4⅝	—¼
MogulCorp .32	71	21½	20½	20½	—1
Molex Inc	8129	41⅝	39	41⅛	+⅝
Monarch Ind	5	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
Monfort Colo	59	7⅝	6⅞	6⅞	—⅝
Monroe Group	14	1⅝	1½	1½	—⅛
Montcalm Vintrs	75	11	9⅛	9½	—1½
MooreCorp .80	551	55⅝	54⅛	55⅝	+1⅝
MooreSam .24	340	35½	34	35½	—1
MorFlo Ind	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Moran Bros	55	8¼	7⅝	8	+⅜
MorganAdh .01e	39	15	15	15	
MorrisonInc .48a	10	19½	19	19½	+½
MtgAssoc .20	58	11¼	10½	10½	—⅜
MtgInvWsh 1.61e	141	16	15⅝	15¾	+⅝
MtgInvWash wt	48	2	1½	1⅞	+⅛
MtgeTrAm wt	80	1	⅞	⅞	
Mostek Corp	788	42	34⅝	42	+5½
Motion Ind	47	19	18¼	18½	—½
MotClubAm .14	86	9⅝	9	9	—¼
Moxie Ind	70	1⅝	1½	1½	
MurphMtrF .20e	42	6⅝	6	6	—¼
MurrayMtgInv	90	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	—⅛
MyToy Co	6	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
Myers Ind .88e	59	6	5½	5½	—⅛
Mylan Labs	19	4	4	4	
NRG Inc	191	6	4⅝	5⅝	+1
Nathans Famous	31	2	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
NatConvan Str	70	9	8¼	8¼	—⅜
Nat CSS	99	26	24	26	
Nat Data Corp	518	16¼	15	15	—1¼
Nat Liberty	508	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	
NatLiving Cent	232	9⅝	9⅛	9½	+⅛
NatMedical Care	216	12½	10¼	12½	+2
NatMeridian Svc	2	2	2	2	
NatMineSvc .40	41	7½	7½	7½	
NatMtgeFd 1.45e	135	13¾	13	13¾	+⅜
Nat Patents	1839	11⅝	8⅝	11½	+2¼
Nat Utl&Ind .90	8	13⅛	13	13	—⅛
Naum Bro	5	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+½
Nautiloid Corp	31	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
NeedhmHarp .54	25	10	9⅝	9⅝	—¼
Neutrogena Cp	37	6⅛	5⅝	6	—⅛
NewAmFd .15e	56	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
NewEngGE 1.24	130	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
NJ NatGas 1.32a	26	16⅛	15⅝	15⅞	—⅛
NewPennEx .22e	40	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	—⅝
NewellCos .50	17	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
Nicolet Instrum	65	7⅝	7	7⅛	+⅛
NielsenAC A .32	137	35⅛	34⅛	34⅝	—⅝
NielsenAC B .32	66	35⅛	34⅝	34⅝	—⅛
Nobility Homes	31	11	10⅛	10⅛	—⅜
Noble Affiliates	105	21	18⅛	18⅛	—2
Nolex Corp	72	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
NordstrmInc .22	38	21	20⅛	20⅛	—⅝
NorCalSav&Ln s	332	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+⅛
NorCaroNG .80	35	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
NorEuropOil .10e	35	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	
Northeast Pet s	38	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
NoStaBancp .33h	78	16	15⅝	16	+⅜
NorthrpKing .16e	702	49⅛	47⅛	49	+1⅛
NwstNatGas .76	156	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
NwstFinInv 1.41e	60	16½	16⅛	16½	
NwstFinInv un	24	18	17⅝	18	—⅛
Norell Cp .48	54	48½	47½	47½	—1
Nuclear Resrch	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Oakwood Home	40	8	7	7½	
OceanDrExp .20	287	61	59⅛	59⅜	—1
Ocean Explor	58	7⅝	6⅝	7⅛	+1
Ocean Fisheries	61	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
Ocean Oil&Gas	70	16	15⅝	15⅝	—¼
Oceanogr Maricl	96	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
Odyssey Inc	66	5	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
Offsh Logistic	940	13⅝	10⅞	13⅝	+2⅛
Ogilvy Mathr .64	110	21	20	20½	—½
OhioFerroAl .40	5	7	7	7	
Oil Shale Corp	840	4⅝	4⅛	4½	—½
Omega-Alpha	59	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
Omni Spectra	56	5⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—½
Optel Corp	310	11	7⅝	10⅛	+2⅛
Optical Coats Lb	194	22	18⅝	21⅛	+1⅝
Optical Radiatn	20	5	4½	4½	—⅛
Orange Co .05e	106	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+½
Oroanico Inc	15	19	18⅝	19	+¼
OreFreezDry Fd	53	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
Ormont Drg Ch	34	6¼	6½	6½	—⅛
Orrox Corp	16	3	2	2½	—½
Oshmans SportG	129	15¼	14⅜	15	
OtterTailPw 1.48	45	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	+⅛
Overmyer .28	12	6⅝	6¼	6¼	
OverseasNat Air	54	4	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
Oxford Labs	91	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
Ozite Corp	47	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	—¼
PVO Intl Inc	58	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
Pabst Brew .88	986	40⅝	39⅛	39⅝	+⅛
PACCAR In .40a	44	38	37	37	—1
Pacesettr Bid Sy	25	9⅝	9	9	—⅛
Pacesetter Ind	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Pac&South Br	58	11½	9¼	11	+1⅜
Pac Amer Ind	12	4⅝	4	4⅛	+¼
PacCoastHold s	25	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
PacGamRob 1.08	88	22	21⅛	22	+⅝
PacLumber 1.40	186	37½	37⅛	37½	
PacSoMtg .25e	78	10½	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
Palmex Fds Inc	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Pan Ocean Oil	953	16⅝	15⅛	16⅛	+⅞
Pandick Press	19	4	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
Panelfab Int	30	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	—⅜
ParkOhioInd .40	55	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
Parker Drilling	546	29⅝	27⅝	29½	—⅛
Patrick Petrol	143	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
Paul Revere 1.19e	194	15⅝	14⅝	15⅛	+⅝
Pauley Petrolm	64	3⅝	3½	3½	
PayLessDrg .34	33	10	9⅝	9⅝	—¼
Pay n Pak .19e	149	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	—⅜
Pay n Save .20	298	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
PaylessCash .30	264	18	16⅝	17½	+1⅛
Paysaver Catalg		1½	1½	1½	
PeachtreeDrs .12	42	8⅝	8¼	8¼	—½
PeaveyCo .70	387	17½	15⅝	17⅛	+1⅝
Pelorex Corp	70	17⅛	14½	17⅛	+2⅛
Pelto Oil	248	24⅝	22⅝	22⅝	—1⅛
Penn Corp	28	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
PennGaWat 1.35	49	18	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
PennyOffshGs B	4793	6⅝	5⅝	6⅛	+½
Pentair Indust	140	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
PerryDrug Strs	154	6	5	6	+1
PetersonH&H .27	172	24⅝	23⅛	24⅝	+½
Petro Lewis	156	8⅝	7⅛	7⅝	—⅛
Phoenix Candy	13	4	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
PhoneMate Inc	90	8	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
Pic n Save Cp	52	7¼	6½	7	+½
PiedmontAvia s	82	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	—⅛
Pinehurst Corp	48	1⅝	1½	1½	—⅛
Pinkertons .78e	179	28½	27⅛	27⅛	—1⅛
Pioneer Wstn	67	12	12	12	
Piper Indust	27	12	11⅝	12	+⅛
Pizza Inn	401	6⅛	5⅛	5⅝	+⅝
Planet Oil Min	167	3½	2⅝	3	+⅛
Planned Mktgs	161	23½	21⅛	22⅛	—1⅛
Plus Prod .15e	9	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
PollutCon Wall	35	11⅛	9⅝	9⅝	—1⅛
Popeil Bros .40	37	5	5	5	
Post Corp .48	34	12⅛	10⅛	11⅛	+1
Power Test Corp	47	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
Presto Prod .05e	49	10⅛	9½	10⅛	+½
PrestonTruck .24	85	28½	26	28	+½
PrimaryMd Com	82	2	1⅝	2	+⅛
Prochemco Inc	22	4	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
Professnl Golf	87	2½	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
ProgresCp .04h	182	15	13½	14⅛	—⅛
Pubco Corp	40	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
PubSvcNCar .86	27	11½	10⅝	10⅝	—⅝
Pulaski Furn .40	12	15⅝	14⅝	14½	—1⅛
Purtten Bennett	150	63	61½	61½	
Putnm Duo Cap	56	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+⅛
Quodbar .40	7	8	7⅝	7⅝	—¼
Quaker Chem .64	5	19	18¾	19	
QualityInns Int	27	5⅝	5¼	5¼	—½
QueenCasual .32	11	12	11½	11½	—½
Quotron System	50	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+¼
RLI Corp	56	9⅝	9	9⅝	+½
RPM Inc .12	10	13½	13¼	13¼	—¼
RSR Corp	2	5	4	5	+1
Radiation Tech	66	1⅝	1	1	—⅜
Ragen Precison	96	9⅝	8½	9⅝	+½
Rahall Commun	12	5	5	5	
Rainbow Resrcs	60	6⅝	6½	6½	—¼
Rainier Cos .07e	76	5⅛	5	5	—⅛
Rapidata Inc .05	372	5½	4⅝	4⅞	—⅝
Ratner Corp .30	13	7⅝	7½	7½	—⅛
Raychem Corp	141	232	217	232	+5
RayGoInc s	84	3	3	3	
RaymondCp .20b	31	19	18½	18½	—½
Rayne Ind	56	3½	3¼	3⅝	+⅛
Real Est Data	42	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
RltMtgPac 1.68e	128	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	+1
Recognition Eq	754	6⅛	5⅛	5⅝	—⅜
Redactron Corp	143	10⅛	9½	10	—⅛
Redken Labs	176	23⅛	20	22	—1¼
Refac Tech Dev	11	4⅛	4	4	—⅛
Refresh Mach	35	6	5	6	+1
RegencyElec .30	253	16⅛	15⅝	16	
Rehab Corp	45	8⅝	8⅛	8½	+⅛
RelianceUniv .56	35	13⅝	13	13	—⅜
Research Fuels	99	3⅝	2⅝	3⅛	+⅝
ReserveOil Min	17	10⅛	10	10⅛	+⅛
RetailMerch .02h	70	4	3⅝	4	+⅛
RevellInc .10r	31	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
Rex Plastics	40	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—1
Reyn&Reyn .32	286	45½	43⅝	45½	+1⅝
Ringaround Pds	502	14	12⅝	13⅛	—⅛
Rival Mfg .72	523	38⅝	36⅛	37⅝	—⅜
RoadwayExp .20	1317	35½	31⅛	32⅝	—2⅝
RobrtshDisSt .24	58	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	—¼
Rocket Resrch	33	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
RotorIntl .20	8	5	5	5	
Rodac Corp	46	11½	10⅝	11⅛	—⅝
RollinsBHunt .29	72	16	15¼	15⅝	—⅝
Rosemount Inc	37	13⅝	13½	13½	
Rouse Co	673	14	13	13⅝	—⅜
Rowan Ind	39	1⅞	1¾	1⅝	—⅛
RoweFurn .32e	26	9½	9¼	9⅝	+⅜
Rucker Pharm	94	17	14½	15	—2
RussellStover .42	172	21	19	21	+2
Rykoff SE .20	167	9⅝	8⅝	9½	+1⅛
S&S Corp .04e	8	5½	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
SafeguardAuto .20	14	7	6½	6½	—⅛
Saga Adminst	174	7	6⅛	6⅛	—⅜
Salem Cpt Mills	15	7½	7¼	7½	
Saxton Prod	58	8½	7¼	7½	—1
Scan Data	82	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+⅛
SchererRP .12	105	33⅛	32	32⅛	—1½
Schieldahl	38	6	5⅝	6	+⅛
SchillInc .44	303	29½	28⅝	29½	+1
Scottish Inns Am	386	7⅝	6⅛	7	—⅛
Scotts Liq Gold	317	6⅝	5⅝	6⅝	+⅛
Scripto Inc	32	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+⅛
Sea Pines	46	14½	14½	14½	
Sea World	125	24½	23	23⅝	—⅝
Sealed Air	631	14⅝	13⅝	14⅛	+1⅛
SeeburgIndA .60	927	30⅝	26½	30	+2½
Seiscom Delta	96	3⅝	3½	3½	—⅛
SelfSvcRest .12e	279	35⅝	28	35⅛	+6½
Seneca Foods	53	4½	4	4	—½
Sensormatic	104	7⅝	7	7	—⅛
Serv Merchand	50	18⅝	17	17	—1¼
Servicemstr .36	234	29	26½	28¼	—½
Servico Inc	31	3	2⅝	3	+¼
SevenUp Co .43	152	31½	31	31½	+¼
ShakleeCp .12	202	18	16	16½	—1½
ShellerCorp Am	44	1⅝	1½	1½	
ShipperDisp .32	16	9⅝	9	9	—⅛
Shirley Atlanta	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
ShoneyBigB .16	139	17	15⅝	17	+1⅛
Shorewood Corp	87	7¼	6⅝	7⅛	+⅝
Sigma Intl .10	94	18	16½	16½	—1½
Sigmaform Cp	43	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
Signor Corp	113	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
Siliconix Inc	124	10	8⅞	9⅞	+⅞
Silvercrest Ind	26	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Simera Corp	49	1⅞	1¾	1¾	—⅛
SimpsonInd 1	72	10⅝	9⅞	10⅛	+⅜
SlaterElec .20	2	10⅝	9⅞	10⅛	+¼
Slaughter Bro	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
Smithfield Foods	220	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
Snap on Tool .46	367	58⅝	56⅝	58	
SolidState Scient	1538	26⅝	22⅛	26	+⅝
SolomonSam Co	33	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
Sonoco Prod .48	39	29	29	29	
Sorg Printing .30	25	3⅝	3½	3½	—⅛
Soundscriber Cp	20	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+⅛
SourceCap .55e	173	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
SourceCap pf2.40	96	23⅝	23	23⅝	+⅝
Southeastn Inns	67	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	
Southn Airwy	125	4⅝	3⅝	4⅛	+¼
SouthnUnion Pd	321	28⅝	26⅛	28¼	+1½
Southld Ebty	188	5	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
SouthndPap .36	40	17	16⅝	16⅝	—¼
Sthwst Airlines	329	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
Swst Factories	73	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
SowstGasCp 1	199	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
Southwst Leasng	27	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
Southwstn Rsch	45	2½	2	2	—⅛
Spacelabs Inc	34	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+⅛
Spartan Foods	52	18⅛	16¼	18⅛	+1⅛
Spectra Physics	996	25⅛	20⅝	25	+1⅝
Spectral Dynam	9	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
Spectronics Inc	6	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+⅛
Speidl Newsp .36	128	13	11⅝	12⅝	—⅛
Sperti Drug	27	3⅛	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
Spiral Mtl	18	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
Sportcoach Cp	27	4	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
Stanadyne .84	33	16½	15½	15½	—⅝
Std Havens	15	2½	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
Std Microsystm	28	4½	4⅛	4½	+⅛
Std Register 1	94	16¼	14⅝	15	—⅜
Standun Inc	279	16⅝	12⅝	16⅛	+3⅝
Steak and Ale R	1092	33⅝	31	31⅝	—2
Steak andBrew	9	7⅝	7½	7½	—⅛
Steak n Shak .24	104	8½	7⅞	8½	+⅛
Sterner Lightng	97	3⅝	2⅝	3⅛	—⅜
Stewart Info .68	12	9	8⅝	9	+⅛
Stewrt Sandwich	45	12⅝	11⅝	12	—⅝
Storage Technol	400	15⅝	14⅛	15⅛	+⅝
Story Chemical	41	6¼	5⅝	5⅝	—⅝
Strafford Texas	153	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
Subaru Amer	37	3	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
SugardaleFd .16	38	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Sunlite Oil Ltd	35	5	4⅝	4⅝	
Sunset Ind	9	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
SunshineJr Strs	43	7	6⅝	6⅝	+¼
Super Dlr Strs	37	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
SuperiorEl .23e	88	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+¼
Supradur .20	5	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	—¼
Supreme Eq	151	16	12⅝	16	+3½
Swedlow Inc	223	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
SyneconCp .30r	159	12⅝	11⅝	12⅝	+1⅛
Syracuse China	55	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
SzaboFoodSvc	34	4⅝	4¼	4¼	—½
TIME DC .60	11	9½	9¼	9¼	—¼
TIME DC pf.72	29	9⅝	9½	9½	—⅛
TMCMtgIn .75e	100	24⅝	24	24	—⅜
Taco Bell	78	12	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
Tally Corp	233	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+½
TampaxInc 1.36a	710	110	103½	109	+2⅛
Tassaway Inc	123	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	+⅛
Taylor Rent .12	43	21½	21	21½	+½
TaylorWine .56	130	48	47⅛	47⅛	—⅛
Technicare Cp	82	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
TecumsehProd 1	71	51	49	49	—1½
Teeg Resrch	16	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
Telco Mktg Svcs	60	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Tele Communicat	151	9⅝	8	8	—1⅛
Telecom s	34	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
Telecommun Ind	53	8	6⅝	7⅛	+⅝
Telecredit Inc	461	7	6⅝	7	+⅛
Telerent La .07	30	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
Titronics wsvcs	34	3½	3	3⅛	+⅛
Tenneco Offshre	1578	6	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
Terra Resources	39	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
Tex FstMtg 1.97e	32	18	17⅛	18	+⅛
TxInt Airl	53	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
Texscan Corp	15	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
TextoneInc s	9	2½	2⅛	2½	
Thetford Corp	110	4⅝	3⅝	4⅛	
Tia Maria	27	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
Tiburon Vintner	28	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
Tiffany&Co .26	213	9⅝	9	9⅝	+½
Tipperary Corp	93	3⅛	2⅝	3⅛	+⅛
Titan Group	132	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Tocom Inc	43	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Tolley Intl Cp	298	9	8⅛	9	+⅝
Tony Lama Co	110	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
Topsys Intl	11	1	1	1	
Toscany Imports	24	8	7⅛	8	
TowleMfg .69	25	10	9⅝	9⅝	
Transco Cos 1.12	830	14⅛	13	14⅛	+1⅛
Tran Oh Fin .20e	54	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
Transcontl Oil	61	3⅝	3	3	—⅜
Trangocean Oil	731	12	10⅛	12	+1⅛
Transport Pool	143	7	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
Travel Equip s	9	3	2⅝	2⅞	+⅛
TriChem Inc	44	12	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
TriSouMtgInv wt	36	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
Triangle Corp	107	7	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
Triton O&G	364	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+⅛
TropixTogs s	25	5⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅜
TrustMtge Cp	9	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Tymshare Inc	243	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	+1⅛
Tyson Foods	104	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	+⅞
UA Col Cblvsn	29	7⅛	7	7⅛	—⅛
UB Finl .52	24	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
UMF Systems	12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
USF Invest 2.82e	338	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—⅜
USF Investrs wt	287	1	⅞	⅞	—⅛
USF Investrs un	12	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—1
Ultrasonic Sys	67	3⅛	2⅞	3	+⅛
Under Sea Ind	18	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
UniCapital .16	133	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
UnicareHlth Svc	31	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Unifi Inc	58	7⅛	6½	6½	—⅜
Unimet Corp s	103	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	
UnionSpfCp 1	25	17⅛	17	17	—⅛
UnitArtThea .20	16	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
UnitColn Svcs	131	1⅝	1½	1½	—⅛
UnitCommun s	59	2⅝	2½	2½	—⅛
UnitKenoM .30e	77	5⅛	5½	5⅛	—⅛
US Banknot .30b	40	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
US Surgical Cp	204	7⅝	5⅛	7⅝	+1⅝
US TruckLin .54	97	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
Univ Foods 1	25	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
Univ Gas&Oil	19	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Univ Instru .20	353	45⅛	39⅛	45	+5⅛
Univ Mob Svcs	201	6⅛	4⅛	5⅝	—1⅛
UnivSecur Insl	26	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
Vacco Indust	22	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
VagabndMtr Hot	74	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Vail Assoc	18	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
Valley Forge Cp	32	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
VanDyk Resrch	162	12½	9	9⅛	—3⅛
VanSchaack .28	60	7	6⅛	7	+⅛
VanceSander .40	16	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
VanWyck Intl	23	5	4⅝	4⅝	
VaughnJack .14e	180	26	21⅛	26	+4⅛
Velcro Ind .40	109	8	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
VeloBind Inc	49	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
VentronCp .40	32	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
Victoria Stations	116	16⅛	13⅛	16⅛	+3
Video Sys	199	6	4⅛	4⅛	—1⅛
VindaleCp .05h	27	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
Vipont Chem	226	10⅛	7⅝	10⅛	+2⅛
Va Intl	23	19	18	18	—1
Visual Sciences	157	8⅝	8	8⅝	+⅛
VolumeShoe .30	112	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
WD 40 Co .15e	93	22	21½	22	+½
Wagner Mining	2	9	8⅝	9	+¼
Walbro Cp .18e	15	5	4⅝	5	+¼
WalkerScott .07e	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
WaltJimInv .90e	43	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
WalterJimInv un	22	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
Wangco Inc	54	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
Wash Homes	42	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
WashNGas .04	79	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
Wash Scientif	88	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
Waste Mngemnt	305	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	
Waste Resources	24	5⅛	4½	4½	—⅛
Wavetek	15	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—½
WaxmanInd .83e	106	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Webb Resrcs	54	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+⅛
Weco Developmt	38	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
WeedenCo .20p	117	6⅝	5⅝	6⅛	+⅛
Weight Wtchr .12	1984	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	
WellngtMg 1.16a	37	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
WellsFargM wt	237	1	¾	¾	—⅛
Werner Cont .15e	30	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
West Co .10	5	14	14	14	
Westchestr Cp	121	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	—⅝
Westcoast Pet Lt	109	6	5½	5½	—½
Wstn Co No Am	222	17⅝	16⅝	17⅛	+⅝
Westn Digital	167	14½	14	14½	+⅛
Westn Gear	62	7	6½	6½	—½
WstnMtgInv .87e	42	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+⅛
Wn Publishg .60	45	16½	16⅛	16½	
WestmrdCoal .60	450	19⅝	17½	18⅝	+1⅜
WetterauInc .40r	28	18	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
White Shield	792	2⅝	1⅞	2	—⅛
Whitney Fld Sfd	286	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
WienAirAlaska	442	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+⅛
Wiener Corp .21	5	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+⅛
Willamette .55b	115	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	—⅛
WilsonFrght .24e	60	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Wilson HJ	136	17⅛	16½	16½	—⅝
Winston NK	17	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
WinterJack .40	68	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	—⅛
WinterPkTel .28	334	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	—⅛
WiscPowLt 1.44	63	19⅝	18⅝	19	+½
WiscRlEst .90	28	10⅛	10	10	—⅛
WolvPentrnix .44	16	7	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
WoodwLdh 1.18	66	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 4)



IF SCOTCH AND BOURBON DRINKERS agree on anything, it's the smooth sipping taste of Jack Daniel's.

You see, Jack Daniel's isn't really bourbon. Nor is it scotch. It's in a class all its own called Tennessee Sippin' Whiskey. And this mellow category seems to suit almost everyone's taste. The reason is an "extra blessing" we give Jack Daniel's called charcoal mellowing. Each drop is seeped through 12 feet of hard maple charcoal, and what trickles forth days later is a rare, smooth-sippin' whiskey like none other in the world.

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DISTILLED AND BOTTLED BY JACK DANIEL DISTILLERY • LYNCHBURG (POP. 361), TENNESSEE

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Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Abex Cp 8½s77	106	102	101	101½	+ ½
AddrMlt 9½s95	15	106	106	106	+2½
AirRod cv3¾s87	25	62	61	61	+ ½
AlaPow 9s2000	336	105⅝	104¾	104⅝	+ ¼
AlaPow 3⅞s84	1	65	65	65	+1⅜
Alaskin cv6s96	38	120	120	120	+ ½
Alexnd cv5½s96	97	50	48	48	—
AlisnMfg 8⅝79	17	100⅜	99½	100	— ⅛
AlleghL cv4s81	8	71	71	71	
AlleghWn 4s98	12	40	38	38	
AllenGr cv6s87	15	68½	67	67	—2½
AlldCh 7⅞s96	7	100¼	100	100¼	+ ¼
AlliedCh 3½s78	37	91	90⅞	90⅞	+ ⅜
AlliedPd 7s84	120	79½	79	79	+ ¾
AlldSt cv4½s81	28	86	85⅛	86	+1
AlldSt cv4½s92	84	65	64	64⅝	+ ⅜
Alld Su cv5⅝s87	33	59¾	57¾	59¼	+1⅝
Alcoa 9s95	105	107	106	107	
Alcoa cv5¼s91	476	95½	93¾	95¼	+ ⅛
Alcoa 4¼s82	1	80	80	80	
Alcoa 3⅞s83	6	75	75	75	
AluCan 9½s95	95	108⅛	106	108	+2⅜
Amerce cv5s92	7	69⅞	69	69	
AmrHes 6¼s96	15	87	87	87	
AmAirF cv6s90	128	95	92	92½	—2½
AmAirlin 11s88	63	108½	107	107½	+ ½
AmAirl 10⅞s88	216	105⅝	103⅞	105⅝	+1½
AmAirlin 10s89	36	102¾	102¼	102⅝	+ ⅜
AAirl cv4¼s92	290	53¾	51¼	52	—1
ABrand 8⅝s75	82	102½	101⅛	102	+ ⅞
ABrand 5⅞s92	6	83½	83	83½	+ ⅛
ABrand4⅝ s90	24	68	68	68	—6¼
ACenM cv6¾s91	31	69	67½	67½	—1
Am Dist 4⅜s86	46	66½	66½	66½	
A Exp cv5¼s93f	396	9¼	8½	8½	+ ¼
AExpCr 6⅞s77	10	94⅞	94¼	94⅞	— ⅛
AForPw 5s2030	92	51	50	50½	— ⅞
AForPw 5s30r	34	50⅛	50	50⅛	
AmFP 4.80s87	45	56	54½	54⅞	—1⅜
AHoist cv4¾s92	72	82	79½	79½	—2½
AmInv 9½s76	153	101	100¼	101	+ ⅛
AmInvt 8¾s89	63	96½	95½	96½	
AMFd cv4¼s81	162	78½	76½	78	— ¼
AMedcp cv5s97	141	45½	44	45¼	+1¼
AMtlCtx 8⅛s96	5	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	+1⅛
AMtlCtx 7½s78	36	98	98	98	
AmMot cv6s88	244	80	77	80	+2½
AmSug 5.30s93	4	70	67⅞	70	+2⅜
ASug 5.30s93r	6	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	
ATT 8.70s2002	574	106¾	104⅞	104⅞	—1⅛
AT&T 7.75s77	259	103½	101	101½	— ⅜
AT&T 7⅛s03	422	93⅝	91	91	—3
AT&T 7s2001	643	93⅜	90	91	—2
AT&T 6½s79	103	95½	94⅝	94⅞	— ⅜
AT&T 4⅜s85	277	75⅞	74	74½	—1⅜
AT&T 4⅜s85r	5	74¼	74¼	74¼	
AT&T 3⅞s90	95	65⅛	63	63¼	—1¼
AT&T 3⅝s73	109	99	98 13-32	98⅝	— ⅛
AT&T 3¼s84	55	67½	67	67½	+ ½
AT&T 2⅞s87	16	60	60	60	—2½
AT&T 2¾s75	403	91	90¼	90½	— ¼
AT&T 2¾s80	144	74	72¾	73	—1
AT&T 2¾s82	80	71	68	68	—1⅜
AT&T 2⅝s86	196	62½	59½	60	— ⅛
Amfac cv5¼s94	47	65¾	64	64⅛	+ ⅜
Ampex cv5½s94	196	48	45½	46½	—1⅞
Anheusr 6s92	10	85	85	85	+3
Anheu 5.45s91	5	77⅞	77⅛	77⅞	— ⅛
ApcoOil cv5s88	70	66⅛	65	66	+1
AppalPow 9s75	85	102¼	101½	101½	
AppalP 8¾s76	29	103¼	102⅛	102½	— ½
Appal P 7⅛s79	1	96	96	96	+ ¾
ARASv cv4½s96	109	96	94	94	—5
Aristar 9½s89	60	100⅜	100	100⅜	+ ⅜
ArizPSv 8.50s	67	100⅝	100½	100½	— ¼
ArlenRl cv5s86	27	54½	54	54	—2
Armco 8.70s95	18	102⅝	102	102	+1⅞
Armco 8.25s75	14	101	100¼	100⅛	+ ¼
Armco 4.35s84	35	73½	72½	72¾	+1⅛
Armour 5s84	21	67⅛	67	67	
Armour 5s84r	1	66¼	66¼	66¼	
Armr cv4½s83	7	91	90	91	+8
ArmR cv4½s87	15	66⅛	66	66	
AshldOil 8.80s	15	102	102	102	+1
Ashlo cv4¾s93	100	75⅝	72½	72¾	— ¼
AssoCp 9¼s90	70	105½	104	105½	+1½
AssoCp 8½s77	13	100¼	100	100	— ⅛
AssoInv 5¼s77	4	92	92	92	
AssoInv 4½s76	8	88½	88	88	+1¼
AssoInv 4½s83	15	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	+ ¼
AtchT&SF 4s95	59	61⅞	59⅛	59⅞	— ⅜
AtlcoM 6¼s82	31	74	71¼	71¼	—2⅜
AtlCstL 4s80	1	80	80	80	+1⅞
AtRch 8⅝s2000	20	104½	104	104½	+1½
AtlRich 7.70s	53	99	98½	98¾	+ ⅛
AtlRich 7s76	51	98	96¾	96¾	— ¾
Atl Rich 5⅜s97	1	76	76	76	—5½
ATO cv4⅜s87	64	52⅛	51½	52½	+1
Aurora cv4½s80	25	80	80	80	
Avco Fin 11s90	33	112	112	112	— ⅛
AvcoFin 9¼s89	110	103⅞	102	103	
AvcoFin 7⅜s97	14	94½	92	92	—5½
Avco Cp 7½s93	125	75⅛	73	73	—2
vco cv5½ s93	69	60	57½	58	—2
AvcoFin 9¼s90	73	104⅛	103	104	+1⅞
AvcoFin 8⅞s77	68	102¼	100¾	102	
AvcoFin 7⅝s89	20	95	94	94	+1
AvcoFin 6⅛s87	6	85	85	85	— ⅛

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Bell GE 8½s74	51	101⅛	100	100½	+ ½
BellGE 4s93	20	60	58½	58½	—1
B&O 11s77	33	111	109⅝	111	+1⅛
B&O cv4½s97	131	76½	74	74	—2
B&O cv4½s10f	20	43	42⅝	42	
B&O cv4½s10A	14	43⅞	42¼	42¼	
B&O 4¼s95	9	47½	47⅛	47⅛	+ ⅛
B&O 4s80	18	73	72⅝	73	+ ½
BangP cv8¾s94	4	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	—1
BangP 5¾s92	3	61	61	61	
Bk Cal cv6½s96	46	97½	92½	92½	—2
Bk NY cv6¼s94	117	94	92⅝	93½	
Bax Lb cv4½s90	82	141½	138¾	139	—3½
Bax Lb cv4¼s91	20	141½	139⅞	139⅞	—5½
BaxLab cv4s87	6	305	300	305	+1⅞
BeatFds 7⅝s94	3	99⅝	99⅝	99½	+1½
Beaunt cv4¼s90	52	58	57¼	57¼	— ¾
Becton cv5s89	72	81	79½	81	+2½
Becton cv4¼s88	37	94½	91	91	—3½
Beech cv4¾s93	1	61¾	61¾	61¾	— ¼
Belco cv4¾s88	15	58	57	57	+1
Belden cv6s90	6	100½	100½	100½	— ½
BellTPa 8⅝s	61	107½	106½	106½	
BellTPa 7½s13	18	97½	96⅝	97	+1⅜
BellTPa 7¼s	14	95	93	93	
BellTPa 7s80	40	97	96⅛	96⅛	+ ⅛
BellTPa 6⅝s79	7	93⅝	93	93⅝	+ ⅞
Bendix 6⅝s92	2	87	86	87	+1½
Benef 9⅝s75-78	180	105⅛	105	105½	+ ½
BenefCp 8½s76	101	102	100⅞	101⅞	+ ⅛
BenefCp 7⅞s98	9	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	— ⅛
BenefCp 7⅞s02	3	95	95	95	— ½
BenefFin 5s77	5	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	— ⅛
Berkey cv5½s86	150	77	75	77	
Beth Stl 9s2000	24	110⅞	108	108	
BethSt 5.40s92	10	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	+ ¼
BethSt 4½s90	58	71⅝	71	71	— ⅛
BoisCas 10s75	376	100⅜	99⅜	100	— ⅜
BorgWAc 9½s75	24	102	102	102	— ½
BorgWAc 7⅞s9.	8	97	97	97	—2
viB&Me 6s7Cf	41	56	54	56	+2½
viBosM 4⅛s70f	10	25	23⅞	25	+3
Braniff 11¼s87	70	106¼	105⅛	106	+ ¼
Bran 5⅝s86xw	5	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	+1⅛
BdwyHa 8¼s96	25	100	100	100	+2½
BrkUnG 9½s95	10	107⅛	104	104	—3
BrkUnG 4½s83	5	69	69	69	—4¼
Bruns cv4¾s81	28	77¼	77⅛	77¼	+ ⅜
Budd cv5⅝s94	36	76⅝	76	76	+ ½
Budgetind 6s88	3	57	57	57	+1
Bulova cv6s90	2	73¼	73¼	73¼	
Burl In cv5s91	123	83⅝	80	80½	—2⅜
BurlNor 8⅝s96	5	101¼	101¼	101¼	+ ⅜
BurlNo cv5½s92	299	78½	75⅞	77	— ⅞
Burroughs 9s75	112	102½	101	101	—1
CabCabF 8⅝s81	41	97	96¼	97	—2
CanPac 4sperp	12	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	— ¼
CPac fn4perp	46	46	44¼	46	
CarTT 9¼s2000	44	106½	103	106	+2
CarTT cv5⅝s88	21	91½	86¾	91⅛	+4⅝
Carrier 8¼s96	17	100	99⅝	99¼	— ⅜
Carrier cv5¼s89	58	99	98	98	+1
Case 5½s90	1	63	63	63	— ½
CastCk cv5⅝s94	92	68⅛	67⅝	68⅛	+ ⅜
CaterT 6⅝s92	10	92	92	92	—1⅛
Cater4 5.30s92	10	77	77	77	— ⅛
CavghC cv9s91	5	76¼	76¼	76¼	
Ceco cv4.75s88	25	66½	65½	66½	+1
Celanes cv4s90	38	62	61¼	61¼	— ¼
Celanes 3½s76	2	86¼	86¼	86⅛	+ ⅛
Cencoln cv5s96	164	79⅞	78¼	79⅞	+ ⅜
Cenco cv4¾s97	72	64¼	63⅛	64⅛	+ ¾
CenHG cv5⅝s78	12	90⅜	90	90	
CenNYPw 3s74	24	95	94	94½	+ ⅛
viCRNJ 3¼s87f	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅝
CentTel 9¼s95	32	107⅞	105⅞	107⅛	+2⅞
Cessna cv3⅞s92	53	91	89½	89½	—2½
Chadb cv6½s89	34	36½	36½	36½	+ ⅛
Champ cv4¼s84	3	85	85	85	+1
Chart NY 7s79	19	94	93⅝	94	—1⅛
Chas B cv4⅞s93	879	102	94½	101⅛	+4
Chas C cv6½s96	373	106	100⅛	106	+2½
ChseMtg 7⅞s78	13	99⅝	99¼	99¼	+ ⅛
ChseMtg 7¼s83	35	94¼	93⅞	93⅞	— ⅜
ChasM cv6½s96	3	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	+ ⅜
Chelse cv5¼s93	14	58	57⅛	58	+1
Chemtrn 9s94	159	101⅞	100½	101	— ⅜
ChmNY 6⅝s80	10	92	92	92	— ⅛
Ch NY cv5½s96	145	79½	77⅝	79½	+1⅛
ChmNY cv5s93	53	75	73⅝	74	— ½
ChesOh 4½s92	5	63½	63½	63½	+1¼
ChesOh 3½s96D	12	62½	61½	61½	—3¼
ChesOh 3½s96E	1	61½	61½	61½	—3¼
COhRA 1s1½s87	2	60	60	60	— ⅛
ChePotMd 7⅛s	12	92½	91⅝	92½	
ChePotMd 6⅝s	6	93½	93½	93½	
ChePotVa 7⅛s	5	90	90	90	+2
viChiErie 5s85f	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	+1⅛
ChiGW 4⅛s38f	2	40	40	40	+2
ChiIL 4⅝s2003f	16	57	57	57	—3½
CMStPP 5s55f	263	19½	18½	19½	
CMSP 4½s19f	11	44	43	43	—2½
CMSP 4s94	45	40¼	40⅜	40⅜	— ¼
ChI&NW 3s89	5	36½	36½	36½	+ ⅛
ChIRIP 3½s83	109	45⅝	45	45½	+ ⅛
ChIRIP 4½s95f	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	—3⅝
Ch&Wind 4½s82	4	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	—1⅛
ChrisCft cv6s89	36	58	56⅝	56⅝	—1⅛
Chryslr 8⅛s95	56	103	103	103½	—2
Chryslr 8⅛s75	170	103	100⅝	101	
ChrysFin 9s76	166	104	102½	102½	+1¼
ChrysirF 8.35s	82	101	98¼	98¼	—1⅛
ChryFin 7.70s92	22	95½	94¼	95½	+2
ChryFin 7⅝s74	204	99	98 9-32	98½	— ⅛
ChryFin 7⅛s86	71	90½	88⅝	89⅝	— ⅜
ChryFin 7s79	48	94⅛	94	94	— ⅜
CinG&E 2⅞s75	5	90	90	90	+ ⅞
CinUnT 2⅝s74	10	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	+ ⅛
CIT Fin 6⅞s77	29	95¼	95	95	+ ⅛
CitiesSvc 7.65	5	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	— ⅛
CitiesSvc 7s78	24	98⅝	97	98⅝	+1⅝
CitSv 6⅝s99rw	15	85	85	85	—1
Cities Svc 6½s97	6	83¼	83	83¼	+1⅛
Cities Svc 3s77	21	85	84	84	
CityInv 8⅝s91	161	85½	84⅞	85	+ ½
City Invst 8s9.	30	86⅞	81	87	—3⅝
City In cv7½s90	80	94	93	94	+ ⅛
ClarkEqC 8.80s	58	102½	101½	102	— ⅛
CCC&BL 4⅛s77	14	17⅞	15	15	
CCCCWM 4s91f	4	19	19	19	
ClevElIll 9s75	139	102⅞	102	102	— ⅛
ClevElIll 8⅝s	185	107⅝	105	107⅝	+1⅜
ClevElIll 8⅝s91	27	106	105⅞	106	— ⅝
ClevElIll 7⅞s90	30	95½	94⅞	95⅞	+1⅛
ClevElIll 3s89	25	53	53	53	—6
CNA Finl 8⅛s95	20	103½	100	103	
Coll R cv4⅞s87	145	62	61	62	
ColuGas 9⅝s95	35	107⅞	107	107⅞	+ ⅜
ColumGas 9s94	4	105	105	105	
ColuGas 8¾s95	53	106⅛	104	104	—1
ColuGas 8⅝s96	78	103⅝	101⅛	101⅛	—1⅛
ColuGas 8⅛s95	23	101⅞	101⅛	101½	—1⅛
ColGas 7⅜Mar	15	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	—1⅛
ColGas 7⅛Jun	71	93⅛	93	93⅛	+ ⅛
ColumGas 5s82	5	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	+ ⅜
ColuGas 4⅞s83	19	75	74⅛	75	+ ⅞
ColuGas 4⅝s83	10	75	75	75	—2
ColuGas 3½s79	2	74⅛	76⅞	76⅞	+ ⅜
ColPict cv5⅝s94	77	43	41	41⅛	+ ½
ColPict cv4½s87	29	39⅝	38	39⅛	+1⅛
ColuSOE 9s75	13	102⅛	102¼	103	+1
ColwMt 8.20s80	5	99	99	99	+1
ComlCr 7⅞s78	83	100	98¾	99⅛	+ ⅛
ComlCr 7⅛s93	10	96	95⅛	95⅛	+ ⅜
ComlCr 7⅛s92	10	93	93	93	—
ComlCr 7s79	2	93½	93	93½	+ ½
ComlCr 6⅞s77	38	95½	94⅞	95⅛	+2⅞
ComlCr 6⅞s79	18	93	92⅞	93	+ ¼
ComSo cv4⅛s91	52	58⅝	58	56⅛	— ¼
ComEd 8¾s75	202	103⅞	101½	101⅞	
ComwEd 8s75	82	103	100	103	+1⅛
ComwEd 7⅛s76	64	101⅞	99⅛	99⅛	— ⅞
ComwEd 3s77	17	85	83⅝	83⅝	—1⅛
ComwEd 3s78	6	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	+ ½
ComwEd 3s99	30	49	49	49	+2
Com O cv4½s92	80	58	55⅝	57	—1
CompSc cv6s94	118	42½	41½	42½	+ ⅛
ConnM cv6⅝s90	3	98	90	93	+8⅝
Conn M cv6s96	90	77	74½	76	+1½
ConEd 9⅝s2000	84	108½	106⅞	108½	+1⅛
ConEd 7.90s01	162	96	93	93⅞	—2⅞
ConEd 7.90s02	204	95⅞	93⅛	95⅛	— ⅜
ConEdis 7⅛s03	107	93⅛	92⅜	92⅜	
ConEdis 5s87	32	69½	69	69	
ConEdis 5s90	55	70⅛	69	70	+3⅜
ConEdis 4⅝s90	34	63¾	63⅝	63⅝	+ ⅛
ConEdis 4⅝s91	2	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	+1¼
ConEdis 4⅜s91	2	62½	62½	62½	— ⅛
ConEd 4⅝s92V	22	62	60⅝	62	+3
ConE 4⅝s92W	15	60⅝	60½	60½	+ ¼
ConEdis 4¼s86	10	65	64	64	
ConEdis 4s88	15	61⅛	61	61⅛	— ⅞
ConEdis 3⅝s86	20	62	62	62	—1

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
ConEdis 3⅝s84	20	64⅞	64½	64⅞	+ ⅜
ConEdis 3⅜s85	7	61	61	61	+1
ConEdis 3¼s81	3	69½	69½	69½	
ConEdis 2¾s82	5	65	65	65	—1
ConEdis 2⅝s77	15	82	81½	82	+ ¼
ConNGas 9s95	82	106½	106½	106½	
ConNG 8⅞s96	10	102½	102¼	102¼	+3⅛
ConNG 8¼s94	8	101⅛	100½	100½	+ ⅜
ConNG 7⅞s95	50	100⅛	96½	96½	— ½
Con NG 7⅝s98	29	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	
ConNG 7⅝s97	2	100	100	100	
ConNG 6⅝s92	10	82½	79¾	79¾	—2⅜
ConNGas 5s82	3	80	80	80	
ConNGas 5s86	9	77	77	77	— ½
ConNG 4⅝s90	114	70	70	70	—3½
ConNG 4⅝s83	11	74⅝	74⅛	74⅛	— ⅜
ConPw 8⅝s76	135	103⅝	101⅜	101¾	— ½
ConsP 8⅝s2000	67	106½	104	104	—2
ConsP 8⅝s2000	78	105⅝	104	104⅛	—1
ConsP 8⅛s2001	27	103	101	101	—1¼
ConPw 7⅞s99	18	96⅛	96	96	+1
ConP 7½s02Oct	1	91½	91½	91½	+ ½
ConPw 6⅞s98	22	89⅛	88	89⅛	+ ⅛
ConPw 6⅝s98	6	84½	84⅝	84½	—1⅝
ConPw 5⅝s96	22	78⅝	75⅝	75⅞	—2⅝
ConPw 4⅝s89	5	68⅛	68	68⅛	+1⅛
ConPw 4⅝s91	5	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜	+ ⅛
ConPw 2⅞s75	13	90½	90⅛	90⅛	+ ⅞
ConAir cv3⅞s92	146	46½	44⅝	45⅛	+ ⅛
ContInv cv9s90	19	120	118⅝	118⅜	+ ⅛
Cont Inv 9s85	57	95	93	94½	+1⅛
ContMt cv6¼s90	177	67	66¼	67	+1
ContOil 7¼s99	9	97½	97½	97½	+4½
ContOil 4½s91	3	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	
Cont Tel 9⅝s75	187	102	100⅛	101⅞	— ½
CoopL cv7½s91	46	78	77	77⅛	+ ½
CoopL cv4½s92	206	42⅝	42¼	42¼	—4
CopwSll cv5s79	2	93¾	93½	93½	
Corn Pd 5⅝s92	3	80	80	80	
Corn Pd 4⅝s83	8	79	76	78	+1⅝
CousinM 6.50s	24	82	81	81¼	— ¼
Crane Co 7s93	24	79½	78⅞	79	+ ½
Crane Co 7s94	164	77	74½	74⅞	— ⅜
Crane cv5s93	35	78⅜	77	77	
CredFin 9⅝s75	56	102	100⅛	100⅛	—1½
CrocN cv5⅝s96	41	79	77⅝	77⅝	— ⅛
CrwnZell 8⅞s	7	104½	104	104	+ ⅛
Crucible 6⅞s92	12	83	83	83	—1¼
Dartin cv4¾s97	93	106	104½	105½	— ½
Dayco cv6¼s96	65	82	80½	80½	—1¼
Dayco cv5s94	47	69⅛	67½	68⅛	+ ⅛
DayHud 9½s95	5	109	108⅞	109	
DayPL 3s78	5	82	82	82	
DaytPL 3s84	5	61	61	61	
DeereCo 4½s83	16	76½	76⅜	76½	—2⅜
DeereCr 8¾s75	17	102	101½	101½	+1½
viDelLW 5s73f	3	15	15	15	+1
viDLW 4s-6s42f	14	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—1⅛
DelaPL 3½s84	50	64	63	64	—1⅛
DelMo cv5½s94	77	70	68⅝	70	+ ½
D&RG 4½s2018	2	62½	62½	62½	—1
Det Edis 9.15s	214	108	107	107	— ⅜
Det Edis 9s99	124	108	107½	107½	+ ½
DetEdis 8.15s	228	102½	100	100	—1¼
DetEdis 8⅛s01	174	101½	99⅝	99⅝	—1⅛
DetEdis 7½s03	5	97	97	97	+6
DetEdis 7⅜s01	77	94	93	93	—1
DetEdis 7s76	10	98	97⅞	98	— ⅛
DetEd 6.40s98	2	80½	80½	80½	—2
DetEdis 6s96	35	81⅛	79	81⅛	+1⅛
DetEd 2⅞s84	15	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	— ⅛
Dial Fin 8¼s89	14	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	— ⅛
DiaShrk 7¾s94	59	94	91	94	—6
DiGior cv5½s93	12	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	
Dillngh cv5½s94	244	56	55	55½	—1
Diverin 9⅞s91	102	67½	64	66	+1⅛
Divrin cv5⅞s93	11	50	48	50	+
Doug Airc 5s78	3	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	
Dow 8.90s2000	53	107¼	105	105	— ⅜
Dow Ch 8.875s	74	109½	106½	106½	—2⅞
DowCh 7.75s99	10	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	+2⅛
DowCh 6.70s98	3	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	+1⅜
DowCh 4.35s88	26	71⅞	69⅛	71⅛	+2⅜
DPF cv5½s87	124	52	50½	51	
Dresser 9⅜s95	10	107½	107½	107½	
DukePw 7⅝s02	14	99½	98½	99½	+2½
DukePw 7⅜s03	21	98⅛	98	98⅛	+ ⅛
DukePw 7⅝s02	15	94	94	94	
DukeP 6.85s78	3	95	95	95	+1
Duplan cv5½s94	105	53	51⅛	51⅛	—1⅛
DuqL 8⅛s2000	3	104½	104½	104½	+1⅛
DuqsnLt 8⅛s76	97	101⅞	100	101	
DuqsnLt 2⅞s77	5	82	82	82	+ ⅛
East AL cv5s92	496	50½	49½	50½	+ ⅞
East A cv4⅝s93	279	49⅝	49⅛	49⅛	
Echlin cv5⅝s91	15	134	134	134	—1
EG&G cv3½s87	14	60½	60	60	— ½
ElPaso cv8½s95	139	102½	101⅝	102	
ElPaso cv6s93	188	75	74¼	74¼	— ⅛
Enslhd cv5¼s97	81	84½	84	84½	+ ⅛
EquitGs 9⅝s95	5	103	103	103	—6
EquitL cv6½s90	5	96⅛	95⅝	95⅞	—1⅛
viErie 5s2020f	10	6	5⅞	6	+ ½
viErie 4½s15f	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	—1⅞
viErie 3⅞s90f	30	13⅜	13⅛	13⅞	— ⅜
viErie 3½s2000f	30	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	
EssexInt 9⅛s75	27	102	101½	102	+ ⅛
Essex cv5⅝s96	39	79	76	79	+4⅛
Esterl cv6¼s92	44	61⅛	60⅛	60⅛	—1¼
EvanP cv6¼s94	61	97½	96	96	— ⅛
Extendr cv6s89	73	59⅞	59	59⅞	+ ⅜
Exxon 6½s98	141	90⅛	88	89	— ⅛
Exxon 6s97	117	84⅞	83⅛	83⅛	—1½
Fairch cv4½s92	37	45	44⅛	45	—3
FalcnbM 8.85s	34	100½	100	100⅛	—1
Farah cv5s94	31	53	51⅛	52	— ⅛
Fedders cv5s96	177	61⅛	60	60⅛	—1
FdNMt cv4⅝s96	1439	106⅛	99½	103	—3⅛
FdPac cv5¼s87	20	95½	95⅛	95½	—1
FedDS r 8⅝s95	10	104½	104½	104½	+1⅜
FedDStr 7⅛s	5	98	98	98	
Fibrbd cv4⅝s93	2	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	—1½
FstBkSys 6⅝79	7	94	94	94	
FstChiCp 6⅛80	6	92½	92½	92½	— ⅛
FstChiCp 6⅛78	16	92⅛	92	92⅛	—1¼
FstMt 9⅞s78	18	104	102⅞	104	+2⅝
FstMtge 8⅝s77	59	99	97	97	—3
FstNBos 6⅝80	24	94⅝	93⅛	93⅛	
FstNBos 6⅝s79	5	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	+ ⅜
Fs NCCp 6⅝79	23	95	94½	94⅜	— ⅛
FstNCCp 6⅝80	3	93	93	93	—3
FstNStBn 7.20s	10	94	94	94	+1
FstUnR cv5s91	19	88	88	88	—1
FstWisc 8⅛s94	27	103⅛	103	103	+1⅜
FstWisNB 4.80	8	92	92	92	+1
Fischb cv4⅜s97	17	103⅜	101	103	+3
FishFd cv6⅛s94	27	80⅛	79	80	—2⅜
FlexiV cv4½s97	10	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	+1⅜
FlaPLt 8⅝s75	47	101	100	100	
FMC cv4⅝s92	141	64	60⅛	61	—3⅛
FoodFair 8⅝s96	10	92	91⅞	91⅞	— ½
FoodFair 4⅝s79	14	74	72⅝	72⅝	—3⅛
Ford Mt 8⅝s74	232	99 15-16	99 1-32	99⅜	+ ⅛
Ford M 8⅛s90f	45	104⅛	102⅝	102⅝	+ ⅛
Ford Mt 7⅝s77	127	99⅛	98	98½	+ ⅜
FordMt 6⅝s79	58	94⅜	93⅝	93⅞	+ ⅛
FordC 8⅝Apr	31	105⅛	104⅛	105⅛	+1⅛
FordCr 8⅞Nov	25	105⅝	105	105	
FordCrd 8⅝s75	146	102	101⅞	102	+ ⅛
FordCrd 8⅝s91	97	103⅛	102⅛	102⅛	— ⅛
FordCrd 8⅝s76	125	103⅛	101¼	102	
FordCrd 7⅝s93	2	98½	94	98½	
FordCrd 7½s91	12	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	+1⅛
FordCrd 7¼s79	60	99½	98⅛	99⅛	+1⅛
FordCrd 7s80	7	96½	96½	96½	+1½
FordCrd 6⅞s78	101	96⅛	95⅛	95½	— ½
FordCr cv4⅞s93	568	81⅞	80	81⅞	+ ⅜
FordCr cv4½s96	280	75	73⅛	73⅛	— ⅜
ForeD cv5½s80	5	80⅛	80	80⅛	+ ⅛
FoMcK cv6s94	85	74⅛	72⅝	73⅛	+ ⅛
Fruehf cv5½s94	179	73	72	72⅝	— ¼
FruehFin 8.70s	46	101	100¼	100⅛	+ ½
FruehFin 7.50s	27	97½	97½	97½	+ ⅞
Fuqualnd 7s88	50	74½	73	74⅛	+1½
GACCp cv5⅝s94	268	31⅛	30	30½	—1
GAC PCr 12s73	256	74⅝	72	74	— ⅛
GAC PCr 11s77	172	65½	63⅛	63⅛	—2⅛
GAC Fin 10⅛s	276	95½	92	95⅛	+3½
GAC Fin 8⅛s74	122	94	91⅜	94	
GenCig 5⅝s87	12	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	— ¼
GenElec 7⅝s96	86	100⅜	99	99	—1
GenElec 6⅝s79	7	93½	91⅞	98	— ½
GenEl 5.30s92	5	82	82	82	+1⅜
GenElec 3½s76	67	89⅛	88⅝	88⅝	—1
GnElCr 8⅛s76	45	103	102½	103	+2
GnElCr 7⅝s73	52	97⅛	96⅝	97⅛	+ ⅛
GenElCre 7s80	5	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	+ ⅛
GenElCr 7s79	37	96⅛	95	95	
GnElCr 6⅝s77	38	95½	95¼	95⅛	+1⅛
GenFds 8⅞s90	171	108	106½	107	
GenFds 8⅝s75	38	104⅛	102⅝	104⅝	+2⅝
GenHost 6s90f	4	57½	57	57	
GenInst cv5s92	71	62	60½	62	+ ¼
GenIns cv4⅝s86	54	83	83	83	+4⅝
GenMill 8⅞s95	20	105⅝	104½	104½	+ ⅜
GMotAc 8⅝s77	295	104⅝	103⅞	103⅞	—1⅛
GnMotAcc 8s93	112	102⅝	100⅛	100⅛	—2
GMotAc 7⅝s94	51	100⅛	99	100	— ⅛
GMotAc 7⅝s95	5	95	95	95	— ⅜
GMot AcT⅞s90	68	96	93¾	93⅞	—1⅛
GMotAc 7⅝s92	83	94	92	92	—2⅝
GMotAc 6⅝s88	38	86⅝	85	85½	—1
GnMotAcc 5s77	309	90⅛	89⅛	90	—1
GnMotAcc 5s80	90	86	84	84	+ ½
GnMotAcc 5s81	13	84	83	83⅝	+ ⅜
GMotAc 4⅞s87	129	75½	74⅛	74½	— ⅜
GMotAc 4⅝s82	24	79	78½	78⅝	—1⅞
GMotAc 4⅝s83	31	77	76½	77	—1
GMotAc 4⅝s86	7	73	73	73	—1⅞
GMotAc 4½s85	51	74	72	74	+1⅛
GnMotAcc 4s79	41	82½	81⅛	81⅞	—1⅛
GMotAc 3⅝s75	708	92⅛	91	91	— ⅛
GMotCp 3⅛s79	28	81	80⅝	80⅝	+ ⅛

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
GenPU 10⅛s74	255	102¾	101	101½	— ½
GenPU 10⅛s80	104	108¼	107¼	107⅛	— ⅛
GTCal 9⅛s2000	88	109½	108½	109½	+ ½
GTCal 8⅞s96	36	103¼	103⅛	103¼	
GenT El 8⅝s76	30	103	101	101½	
GenT El 6⅝s91	6	83½	82⅝	82⅝	+ ⅜
GnTlEl cv6¼s96	133	95½	93	95	— ⅛
GnTlEl cv5s92	158	74	71½	72	—1
GenTel cv4s90	60	66⅛	64½	65½	— ⅛
GWatwk 8⅛s96	19	102	100½	101	+1
Genesco 9⅛s76	57	97	95⅝	97	+ ½
GaPac cv5⅜s94	239	99⅛	97½	99⅛	+1⅞
GaPac cv5⅛s96	215	84⅛	83	84⅛	+1½
GaPow 8⅝s2000	220	105⅛	105	105	— ⅛
GaPow 8⅛s2001	57	103	99½	99½	—2½
GaPow 7⅞s2003	3	98⅝	98½	98½	+3⅛
GaPw 7½s02Dc	1	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	+ ½
GaPw 7⅛s02Jly	8	93½	93½	93½	+1
GaPow 7⅝s2001	10	92	91½	91½	
GiddL cv4⅝s87	31	53⅝	53½	53⅛	
Goodrch 8⅛s94	73	101⅝	100⅛	100⅝	+ ⅜
Goodrich 7s97	35	87½	86½	87½	+1
Goodyear 7.35s	1	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	—2⅛
GordnJ cv5s88	5	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	— ⅞
Gould 9⅛s95	23	104	103	103	+1
Grace cv6½s96	398	89¾	88⅞	89¾	+1
Graco cv4¼s90	50	63½	63⅛	63⅛	— ¼
Granit cv4⅝s94	38	61	60¾	60¾	+ ⅜
Grant cv4⅝s96	111	61½	60	61⅛	+ ⅞
Grant cv4s90	3	79	79	79	+ ⅞
GlAMtg 7.55s79	3	94	94	94	+ ⅜
GtNoN cv4⅛s91	34	92½	90	90	—3
GtNoRy 4⅛s76	16	90½	89½	89½	+ ½
GNRy 3⅛s90N	9	49	49	49	—4⅛
GtWstUnit 6s87	9	55	55	55	
GGiant cv4⅞s92	30	63⅛	62⅞	62⅞	
Greyh cv6½s90	189	87½	85	86	—1½
Grolier 9½s91	36	103½	102½	103¼	— ½
Grolier cv4⅛s87	5	51⅛	51½	51⅛	+ ⅛
Grum cv4⅛s92	223	47	45½	46	—1
GuardMt 7⅛s79	5	94	94	94	
GulfMO 4s44B	5	41	40⅛	40⅛	+ ⅛
GulfOil 8⅛s95	66	106¼	105	105¼	— ½
GlfRes cv6⅛s91	34	75½	74½	74½	—1
GulfWn 7s02A	249	70¼	68	68	—2½
Gulf Wn 7s03 B	218	71	69	69	—1
Gulf Wind 6s87	23	72⅞	68½	68½	+ ½
GulfWind 4s88	90	68½	67½	68½	+ ⅛
GlfWn cv5½s93	267	66	64⅛	64⅛	—1⅛
GlfWn cv5½s87	38	73	70½	73	+1
GfWn cv5½s87A	5	71¼	71	71	—1
HackWat 2⅞s76	5	84¼	84¼	84¼	—3⅛
Hallibrt 7.95s95	2	100	100	100	+2
HamPa cv5s94	21	70	67¼	69	+1½
Harris 7.20s80	6	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	—1⅛
HartSMx 8⅛s	3	100	100	100	
HartfdN 8½s96	5	102	102	102	+3½
HawaiiEl 9s74	43	101¾	101¼	101¼	+ ⅛
HawEl 9s2000	14	106½	106	106½	—1½
HellerW 9½s89	30	108	107	107	+2
HellerW 9⅛s71	29	103½	103⅛	103⅛	— ⅛
HelmrP cv5s87	86	172	167	170	—1½
Heubln cv4⅝s97	167	94	92½	93½	— ½
HillSp cv3⅛s88	147	50	48	49	—1½
HiltnH cv5½s95	17	71½	70½	70½	—1½
HoernW cv5s94	94	107	105¾	105¾	— ¼
HolldInn 9⅛s xw	11	104	103	103	
Honeywell 4s76	8	86¼	86¼	86¼	+ ⅛
HonywFin 7s78	30	93¼	92¾	93¼	+ ⅞
HostInt cv5¼s94	64	61¼	60	60½	+ ½
HouseFin 9s76	133	103	102¾	103	— ¼
HousFin 8⅝s75	95	107	100⅞	101⅝	
HousFin 7⅛s95	5	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	+1⅜
HousFin 4⅝s84	4	73¼	73¼	73¼	
HouseFin 4s78	5	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	
HousLt cv5⅛s85	15	100⅛	100¼	100¼	+ ½
HousNG 8.85s	42	100½	100½	100½	— ¼
Howmt cv4⅛s92	115	60	57	60	+3
IllBell 7⅝s2006	81	99⅞	97	97	—2
Ill BellT 2⅝s81	1	72	72	72	+2
InHead cv5⅛s93	43	72	70	72	+2⅞
IndBellT 8⅛s	26	102⅞	102	102	— ⅛
IndMich 8s74	38	99	98⅝	99	
IndstNll 8⅛s95	10	101	101	101	+1
InlandSt 8⅝s95	157	105	103⅝	105	
InlandSt 4½s89	10	73½	73½	73½	+4
Intrlak 8.80s96	9	104	103½	103½	+1½
IntHarv 8⅝s95	5	104⅛	103¼	103¼	+1¼
IntHar 4.80s91	5	64⅛	63	64⅛	+1⅛
IntHarv 4⅝s88	10	69	69	69	
IntHarC 8⅛s75	59	102⅛	100½	100¼	—1¼
IntHarC 8⅝s91	12	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	+ ⅛
IntHarCr 7s77	19	96½	95⅝	96⅛	+ ¼
IntHarC 4⅝s81	10	80¼	78⅛	80⅛	+4⅛
IntHarC 4⅝s79	10	82¼	82¼	82¼	
IntMin cv4s91	326	75⅛	73	75⅛	+3⅛
Int Pap 8.85s95	41	107	105½	105½	—1¼
IntPap cv4¼s96	118	84	81	81	—3½
IntSilv cv5s93	60	62½	61½	61½	— ⅛
IntTT 8.90s95	15	106	105⅞	106	+ ⅛
IntTT 8.30s75	23	100½	99½	99¾	— ¾
IntTT 4.90s87	23	74⅛	74	74	—2
InterStr cv4s92	156	26	25	25⅛	— ⅞
IntstOil 4⅛s87	5	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	—4
IpcoH cv5⅛s89	2	61	61	61	+2⅞
ITT Bkg 9⅜s95	10	106	105¾	106	+1
ITT Ray 8s96	11	90	90	90	—9¼
JimWalt 8s98	5	81½	81½	81½	
JimW cv5⅛s91	147	71	70	70⅛	— ⅛
JoneLau 9⅞s95	15	106¼	103	103	—3
JoneLau 6⅞s94	20	74⅜	72	74⅜	+2¼
KaneMil 9⅞s90	50	96½	94½	96½	— ½
Kennecot 7⅞s	6	99¼	99	99¼	+ ¼
KentPw 7⅛s80	25	92⅛	92⅞	92⅝	—3⅛
KeyssISH 7⅛s93	16	86½	86	86⅛	+ ⅛
KimbCl 5⅞s91	2	83½	83½	83½	+2½
Kroger 9s95	6	105	104	105	+ ⅜
Kroger 8⅞s75	10	100½	100½	100½	
viLVHT 5s84f	12	25½	23½	23½	
viLehVa 4½s74f	9	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
viLehV 5sC03f	1	6	6	6	
viLehV 5sF03f	6	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅜
viLhV 4½sB03f	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
viLeV 4½sE03f	28	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+2⅜
viLehV 4sA03f	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
viLehV 4sD03f	55	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅜
LibMcN cv5s89	7	63	62	63	+1
LiggMy 7.60s97	10	97	97	97	—3
LiggeMyer 6s92	31	83⅝	77½	77½	—6
Litton 8⅝s76	66	95⅛	94	95⅛	+ ⅜
Litton cv3½s87	12	50	49⅝	49⅝	
Lockh cv4½s92	408	40	37⅝	39½	+2
Loews 6⅞s93	356	75½	73¼	73½	—2
LomN cv5½s91	15	75	75	75	+ ¼
Lone SG 9⅞s95	71	109	108½	108½	— ½
LoneSG 7.65s98	19	95	95	95	
LonSin cv5½s93	50	77¼	76	77¼	— ⅜
Lorilrd 6⅝s93	13	75¼	75	75¼	+ ¼
Lorilrd 4⅝s86	5	64	64	64	+1
Lorilrd 3⅝s78	1	80	80	80	—1
LouGE 9⅝s2000	45	111	110	110	
LouNsh 7⅝s93	1	86½	86½	86½	—2
LouN 2⅝s2003	2	38	38	38	
LTV Cp 7⅛s77	373	101	98¾	100⅛	+ ⅜
LTV Cp 5⅛s76	47	86⅝	86⅛	86⅝	
LTV Cp 5s88	507	48	47⅛	47⅞	+ ⅜
LuckySir 8⅛s96	52	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	—5⅛
LuckySt cv5s93	70	120	120	120	
LykY 7½s94old	597	65¾	62½	64⅛	+ ⅛
Lyk 7½s94new	97	65½	64	64	—1
MackF 9⅝s91	35	104	103	104	
MackF 9⅝s90	115	104	102¼	102¾	+1
MackF 8⅛s77	15	99⅝	97¼	97¼	—2½
Macke cv4⅞s92	24	57	55⅛	57	+ ½
Macmill cv4s92	73	57⅝	56½	57½	+1⅛
MacyCr 7⅛s77	18	97	96	96	— ¼
MacyCr 4⅛s81	9	77½	77	77⅛	+1⅛
Macy cv5s92	63	82⅝	81	82½	—1½
Macy cv4⅛s90	64	92	82	89	—1⅛
MadSq cv6⅛s87	37	61	60	60	—1½
MeYnkP 9.10s	85	104⅛	103	103½	— ⅛
MeYnkP 8⅛s	7	101	101	101	+ ½
MAPCO 11s75	105	104⅝	103⅛	103⅛	— ⅞
MarO 8⅛s2000	4	102	102	102	— ¼
Marcor 6⅛s88	194	83⅛	81½	81½	—1½
Marcor cv5s96	227	76	74⅝	75⅝	— ⅛
MarlM cv6s94	12	77⅛	77	77	+ ½
MdCup cv5⅛s84	40	70	69	70	
Mass El 8½s75	7	100	100	100	— ⅜
MassM cv6⅝s90	13	90½	90	90	+4
MassM cv6¼s91	304	78⅛	71½	71½	—8⅝
MayDCr 8⅞s76	15	102	102	102	+1½
McCror 10⅛s85	26	99½	97½	98½	+1½
McCror 7⅝s97	463	65⅝	65	65⅛	+ ⅛
McCror 7½s94	273	67	64⅝	66⅛	+ ⅛
McCro 7⅛s94n	21	68⅛	68	68⅝	— ⅛
McCro cv6½s92	1	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	+ ⅛
McCrory 5s81	8	67⅛	67	67⅛	+1
McDer cv4⅝s97	95	117½	114	115	
McDD cv4⅝s91	46	81	78	78	—3⅝
McGHl cv3⅞s92	1	61½	61½	61½	
Medus cv5⅝s88	54	75⅛	74	74	+ ⅛
MelvS cv4⅝s96	55	92½	92½	92½	+ ⅛
MGM 9s92	66	94½	93⅛	93⅝	—1⅛
MGM cv5s93	129	54⅛	52	53	—2
MichB 7⅝s2011	57	100⅛	96⅝	96⅝	—2½
MichBT 7s2012	2	88½	88½	88½	+ ½
MichBT 3⅛s88	4	56½	56½	56½	— ⅛
MichCGs 8⅛s98	10	101	101	101	
MilesLab 6⅛s92	21	87	87	87	
MilLab cv5⅛s94	26	83	83	83	—1
MplsStL 6s85	4	70¼	68⅞	70¾	+1⅞
MSPSSM 4s91f	5	47½	47½	47½	—1
MissRiv 9⅝s90	17	105	104	105	—4
MKT inc5⅛s33f	126	10	7⅛	8	+ ⅛
MoKanT 4s90	25	36	36	36	+ ⅛
MoPac 5s2045f	232	49⅛	48½	49	— ⅛
MoP 4⅝s2020f	27	48	47⅝	47⅝	+ ¼
MoP 4⅝s2030f	75	47⅛	46⅝	47	+ ⅜
MoPac 4⅝s90	11	57⅛	56⅛	57⅛	+1
MoPa 4⅝s2005	44	48⅛	47⅝	48	
Mobil Oil 7⅝s	125	98⅝	96	96	—6⅝
wbobkD cv5½s94	280	39	35	38	+1
Monarm 10⅛s	212	101	100	101	+1

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Monon 4s2007f	5	60	60	60	+1
Monsanto 9s	53	106½	106½	106½	+ ⅛
MontPw 8⅛s74	26	100	99	99	
MontWd 4⅛s90	5	74	74	74	
MtWdCr 9⅛s90	10	106	105	106	— ⅛
MtWdCr 9s89	6	105⅛	104½	104⅛	
MtWdCr 7⅞s98	43	97	96	96	—3⅛
MtWdCr 6⅛s87	17	83½	83⅛	83⅛	+1⅛
MtWdCr 5⅛s81	9	79	77⅛	79	— ⅛
MtWdCr 4⅞s80	12	83½	80⅛	83½	— ⅛
MtWdCr 4⅛s87	5	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	+ ⅛
MonyM c7s90	5	92	92	92	— ⅛
viMoE 3⅛s2000f	53	12⅝	11¼	12	+ ⅛
MorNor 8⅛s95	10	103¼	103⅛	103⅛	+ ⅛
MtSt TT 9s2010	496	108	106⅛	106⅛	—1
MtSt TT 7⅛s13	125	100⅛	96⅞	97⅛	—2
MtStTT 7⅞s	9	95	93¼	94	+1
MtStTT 6⅛s77	25	94½	93⅛	93⅛	
Nabis 7⅛s2001	13	100⅛	100	100	
NatBisc 4⅝s87	33	72⅛	71⅞	72	+ ⅛
Nat Can 8⅝s96	13	100	100	100	+ ⅛
Nat Cash 7.70s	24	97⅝	92¼	93	+ ⅛
NCashR cv6s95	131	88	86½	87⅛	+ ⅛
Nat Cash 5.60s	30	74	73⅛	73⅛	+ ⅛
NatCash 4⅛s87	5	68	68	68	—1⅛
NCtyL cv6⅛s91	62	70	69	69⅛	— ⅛
Nat Dist 5s83	12	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	—4⅛
NDist cv4⅛s92	36	66½	66⅛	66⅛	— ⅛
NFuelG 8⅛s75	10	101½	101	101½	+ ⅛
NHom cv4⅛s96	161	39⅞	38	39⅛	+ ⅛
NatInd cv5⅛s88	52	52	50	51	+1
Nat Lead 4⅞s88	9	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	+1⅛
NatStl 4⅝s89	7	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	
Nat Ta 5s77	4	85	85	85	—2
Nat Ta 3⅝s80	2	63½	63½	63½	— ⅛
NatrlGas 6⅛s80	5	90¼	90¼	90¼	—2⅛
NCNB 8.40s95	5	100	100	100	
NCNB 7⅛s97	47	94	92	92	+ ⅛
NEngTT 8⅝s	176	105½	103⅛	104⅛	— ⅛
NEngTel 8.20s	120	102⅝	101	101	—1⅛
NEngTT 7⅛s07	48	95	92	92	
NEngTT 3s82	10	68	65⅛	65⅛	—1⅛
Newhall cv6s95	43	74	71⅛	74	+1
NJ BellT 9.35s	279	110¼	109	110	+ ⅛
NJ Bell 7⅝s12	46	95	93⅝	95	— ⅛
NJ Bell 7⅛s11	32	94⅛	90¼	94⅛	+1⅛
NJ Pw&Lt 3s74	5	94	94	94	— ⅛
viNYCen 6s80f	4	9⅞	8¼	9⅛	— ⅛
viNYCen 6s90f	3	51	51	51	
viNYC 5s2013f	79	6¼	5⅛	6	— ⅛
viNYC 4⅛s2013f	63	5½	5¼	5⅛	— ⅛
viNY 4⅛s2013r	8	5½	5½	5⅛	
viNYCen 4s98f	38	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
viNYCn 4s98r	10	5	5	5	
viNYCH 3⅛s97f	5	26⅛	25½	25⅛	—3⅛
viNYCH 3⅛s97r	4	24⅛	24½	24½	
viNYLS 3⅛s98f	2	12	12	12	+1
NYConn 2⅞s75f	14	28	27½	28	+1⅛
viNYLW 4⅛s73f	4	14	13⅛	14	— ⅛
viNYLW 4s73f	28	13⅞	12⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
viNYNH 4⅛s22f	73	2½	2	2	
viNYNH 4s07f	146	7½	7	7	— ⅛
NYS EG 8⅛s75	11	102	101	102	+1½
NYS EG 7⅞s	7	94	93⅝	93⅝	+1⅛
NY SusW 4s94	6	74	74	74	—1
NYTel 9⅛s2010	99	110½	109	109	—1½
NYTel 8s2008	287	101	100	100½	— ⅛
NYTel 7⅞s2006	54	98¼	97⅛	97⅛	—2⅛
NYTel 7⅞s2011	40	97⅛	97¼	97⅛	+1⅛
NYTel 4⅛s91	26	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	—1
NYTel 3⅛s78	6	83	80⅛	83	+3
NiagMP 4⅛s87	20	72⅛	70⅛	72⅛	— ⅛
Norlin Ind 9s88	3	94	94	94	—1
NoAMtg 5⅛s79	5	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	—1⅛
NorAPh cv4s92	52	59⅛	58½	59⅛	— ⅛
NorIllG 8⅛s75	51	104	101	102	
NorInPS 8⅛s75	37	100¼	100	100⅛	+1⅛
NorNG 9⅛s90	63	109½	107	109	+ ⅛
NorNG 8⅛s74	77	100	99⅛	99⅛	— ⅛
Nor Nat G 8s91	10	99½	99½	99½	
Nor N G 7⅛s92	2	97¼	97¼	97¼	—3⅛
NorNG 4⅛s80	5	87	87	87	— ⅛
NorNG 4⅛s78	1	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	+ ⅛
NorNG 4⅛s83	5	73	73	73	— ⅛
NorNG 3⅛s73	4	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	+ ⅛
NorPac 4s84	3	74¼	74¼	74¼	+ ⅛
NorPac 4s97	37	54	53⅛	54	+ ⅛
NorPac 4s97r	5	53½	53½	53½	
NorPac 3s2047	12	36	35½	35½	
NorStaP 8⅝s74	89	101	100	100¼	— ⅛
NorStaP 5s90	5	71	71	71	+1
NorStaP 4⅛s86	15	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	—6⅛
NorStaP 2⅞s75	10	90	88½	88½	— ⅛
Northp cv4⅛s87	20	61⅛	60	60	—1
NwstInd 7⅛s94	113	83½	82½	82½	—1
NwnBell 7⅞s	30	100	100	100	
Nw Bl 7⅛s2005	24	97	93½	93½	—3½
NwnBell 6⅞s79	6	94½	93	94½	+1½
NwnBell 3⅛s96	2	53	53	53	—1
NwnMu cv6s91	10	109⅛	107	107	+6
NortSim 6s98	8	74	74	74	+1
OakInd cv4⅛s87	20	58½	58	58	— ⅛
OccidP cv7⅛s96	311	81⅛	80⅛	81⅛	+ ⅛
Ogden cv5s93	43	62	60½	61	— ⅛
Ohio Edis 3s74	2	95¼	95¼	95¼	
Ohio Pw 6⅛s77	15	95	95	95	+1½
Okla G 4⅛s93	10	63	61⅛	63	—2½
Okla GE 3s79	8	75½	75¼	75¼	—2½
OtisEl cv6⅛s95	132	101	99½	101	+ ½
OwenIl cv4⅛s92	27	76	74½	74½	—1
PacGE 8⅞s02	21	109	108	108⅛	+ ½
PacGE 7⅞s05	189	99¼	97⅛	97¼	—2½
PacGE 7⅛s04	55	95½	95	95½	+ ½
PacGE 7⅛s03	78	95⅛	94½	95	
PacGE 8s03	406	101½	99½	100	—1½
Pac G&E 5s89	16	75	75	75	
Pac G&E 5s91	49	73	70½	70½	—2½
Pac GE 4⅛s90	13	67⅛	67¼	67⅛	+1
Pac GE 4⅛s93	1	66½	66½	66½	
PGE 4⅛s96 JJ	5	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	+1⅛
PGE 4⅛s96KK	9	64¼	64¼	64⅛	+1⅛
Pac GE 4⅝s94	5	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	+1⅛
PacGE 4⅛s95	9	63⅛	62⅛	63⅛	+4
Pac GE 3⅛s78	40	82½	81⅛	82	— ½
Pac GE 3⅛s85	10	63⅛	61⅛	63⅛	+1½
PGE 3⅛s84 W	2	64	64	64	+ ½
Pac G&E 3s74	4	95½	95½	95½	
Pac G&E 3s77	20	83	83	83	+1⅛
Pac G&E 3s79	81	77¼	76¼	76¼	
Pac GE 2⅞s80	15	71½	70½	70½	
Pac GE 2⅞s81	11	70	70	70	+ ⅛
PacGTran 8s90	11	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	
PacNwTel 8⅝s	55	105½	104	104	—1½
PacNwTel 7s79	2	97	97	97	
Pac SwA 6s87	17	75	75	75	
PacT&T 9⅝s	382	108	106⅛	107	— ½
PacT&T 8⅝s	230	106½	104⅞	104¼	—1⅛
Pac T&T 8.65s	148	105½	104	104⅛	— ⅛
Pac T&T 7.80s	79	100	97	97	—2⅛
PacT&T 7⅛s09	39	98	96	96	—2
PacT&T 7⅛s80	392	99½	97⅛	98⅛	— ⅛
PacT&T 7⅛s08	28	93½	92⅝	93	+ ⅛
PacT&T 4⅝s88	21	71½	70½	71½	+2½
PacT&T 3⅛s91	5	60	58	60	+2
PacT&T 3⅛s81	4	73½	73½	73½	
PacT&T 3⅛s87	1	60	60	60	
PacT&T 2⅞s85	5	62	62	62	+2
PAA 11¼s86	83	102½	100½	102	+1½
PAA 11⅛s86	246	107⅛	100¼	106⅞	+ ⅛
PAA cv7½s98	252	82½	81	82	
PAA cv 5⅛s89	356	49½	46⅛	47⅛	—1⅛
PAA cv 4⅞s79	23	105	103¼	103⅛	+2⅛
PAA cv 4⅛s84	108	62	60¼	60½	— ½
PAA cv 4⅛s86	353	45½	43⅛	45	— ⅛
Paprct cv5⅛s94	5	66½	66⅛	66⅛	— ⅛
Park H cv4s92	21	57½	57⅛	57⅛	+ ⅛
viPennC 6⅛s93f	8	53⅛	53	53	
PennDx cv5s82	49	77	76½	77	+ ⅛
Penney 8⅛s95	15	107⅛	106	107⅛	+1⅛
PennyF 7⅛s91	10	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	— ⅛
Penney 4⅛s84	40	71⅛	71	71⅛	+1⅛
PennCo cv9s94	54	90	89½	90	+ ⅛
Pen PwLt 9s75	87	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	— ⅛
viPa RR 4⅛s81f	21	13½	13	13	—1
viPa RR 4⅛s84f	4	13⅛	13	13	
viPaRR 3⅛s85f	9	12½	12½	12½	+1⅛
Pennwlt 9⅛s95	10	105	105	105	+1⅛
Pennzoil 8⅝s76	113	100¼	99⅝	99¾	
Pennzoil 8⅝s96	47	99¼	98¾	99¼	
Pennzoil 7⅛s88	25	91¾	88⅛	91¾	— ⅛
Pennzoil 7⅛s88	73	90½	89⅛	89⅛	+1⅛
Pennzl cv5⅛s96	86	79¼	78½	79	— ⅛
Peoria E 4s90f	6	37¼	37	37	— ⅛
Pepsi cv4⅛s96	50	139	137½	139	
Pet Inc 8s91	101	100	100	100	+1
Pfizer cv4s97	230	108	106	108	—1
PhelpsD 7⅛s78	10	99	98½	99	+2½
Phila El 9s95	83	108¾	107	107⅛	— ⅛
Phila El 8⅛s76	29	103	102	103	+1⅛
Phila El 8⅛s96	109	103½	101⅛	101⅛	—1⅛
Phila El 8s75	108	101⅛	99	100	— ⅛
Phila El 7⅛s98	48	96	92½	94	—1
PhilEl 7⅛s2001	8	93½	92½	93½	
Phila El 6⅛s93	18	83¼	83	83⅛	—1⅛
Phila El 6⅛s97	14	80⅛	79⅛	79⅛	+ ⅛
Phila El 5s89	21	76¼	73⅛	73⅛	+2⅛
Phila El 4⅛s87	5	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	
Phila El 4⅛s86	25	71	71	71	+2
Phila El 3⅛s88	20	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	—1⅛
Phila El 3⅛s82	3	72	68	72	+3
Phila El 2⅞s78	5	80¼	80⅛	80⅛	
Phila El 2⅞s74	2	94	94	94	+ ⅛
PhilMor cv6s94	7	400	396	400	+5
Philip In 10s77	38	103	102⅝	102⅛	— ⅛
PhilP 7⅝s2001	29	99¼	98⅛	98⅛	+ ⅛
PhilVH cv5⅛s94	50	64	62	64	+1
Pillsby cv4⅛s89	53	90½	87	90⅛	+3
PionNG 9⅛s75	6	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	+1⅛
PCC&SL 5s75f	31	17	15⅛	15⅛	—1⅛
Pittston cv4s97	40	57⅛	56⅛	56⅛	—1⅛
PotEl 9½s2005	9	108⅛	106½	108⅛	+ ⅛
PPG Ind 9s95	3	106¼	106¼	106¼	+ ¼
ProcIG 7s2002	19	96⅛	95½	95½	—1½
Procl G 3⅝s81	11	80⅛	78⅛	80⅛	+1½
PubSvCol 8⅝s	5	104¾	104¾	104¾	+1⅛
PubSEG 9s95	67	107	105½	105½	—1
PubSEG 5s2037	1	66	66	66	—1
PubSEG 4⅝s77	3	89	89	89	
PubSEG 3⅛s75	9	92½	92½	92½	+2
PubSvIn 8⅛s74	22	99½	99¼	99½	
PubSvIn 7s2002	5	88	88	88	—2
PuerRTel 8.70s	16	97	95	95	+2
Pullman 5⅞s97	3	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	+ ⅛
Pullm Tr 10s85	25	111	109	109	—2
PullmTr 8⅛s85	8	103	103	103	
PullmTr 7⅛s92	25	100	100	100	
Purex cv4⅛s94	124	66⅛	64½	66	+1
QuakOat 7.70s	2	101½	101¼	101⅛	+2⅛
RCA 9s75	206	103	102⅛	102⅝	+ ⅛
RCA cv 4⅛s92	181	70	68⅛	69½	— ⅛
Ramad cv6s95	13	135	135	135	
Ramad cv5s96	37	79	76½	76½	—1
RapAm 7⅛s85	126	74⅛	73⅛	74	
RapAm69 7s94	117	65⅛	63⅛	64	
RapAm72 7s94	148	65⅛	63½	63½	+ ⅛
RapidAm 6s88	384	56⅝	55½	56⅛	— ⅛
Rey M 10⅛s75	101	103½	102	102	—1½
viReadg 3⅛s95f	37	14½	12	14⅛	+1
RdgBa cv5⅛s88	82	115	113¼	114⅛	— ⅛

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

ADVERTISEMENT

International Stock Market

EUROBONDS

STRAIGHTS

Aer Lingus 81	98	99
Alfa Romeo 77	101	Bid
Bendix Intl. 79	102	103
Borg Warner 79	101	102
Celanese Int. 82	95¼	96¾
Chevron Overs. 80	98	99
Citroën 88	94⅝	95¾
Conoco 86	99½	100½
Continental Oil 86	101⅜	102⅜
Cyanamid 80	90⅝	91¼
De Beers 82	91⅝	92¾
Esso 86	100⅛	101¼
Ford Intl. 81	99½	100⅞
General Mills 84	99⅝	100¾
Honda 81	100	101
Mitsubishi 78	99½	Bid
Mobil 86	96¼	97¼
Nippon Electric 81	95¼	Bid
N. Amer. Rockwell Int. 78	99⅛	Bid
Olivetti 85	107	108
Otis Elevator 85	101⅝	102¾
Philip Morris 85	103½	104½
Procter & Gamble 82	96¼	97½
Renault 82	95	96
Siemens Wels. Fin. 86	108	109
Sumitomo Chem. 79	99½	101

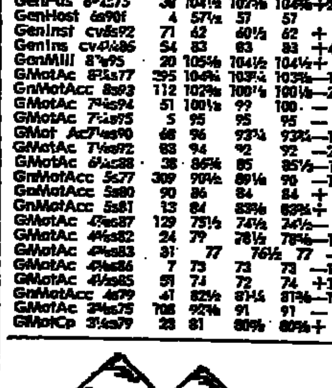
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New York Bond Sales

(Continued from preceding page.)

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
RepMt cv7¼90	7	92	91¾	92	+1
Rep Stl 4⅜s85	11	73¾	73¾	73¾	+ ⅛
Rever cv5½s92	95	58	57	57½	+ 1½
RevM cv4½s91	76	42¼	41	41⅜	—1½
Rey Tob 8⅛s74	43	99 15-16	98⅞	99	—15-16
Rey Tob 7⅝s94	23	100	99	99	+ ½
Reyn Tob 7s89	22	88	88	88	—2
RieselT cv5s93	4	66	66	66	
RochT cv4¾s94	22	101	100	101	+1
RockInt 7.3s77	31	99	95⅞	99	+3⅞
RockIn cv4½s91	50	67½	67	67½	+1⅛
Rohr cv 5¼s86	34	74⅞	74	74½	— ⅜
RyderS 11½s90	28	116⅞	114¼	114¾	+ ⅜
SLSF 5s2006f	18	54½	52½	53½	+ ½
StLouSF 4s97	2	51¼	51¼	51¼	
StReg cv4⅝s97	250	103⅝	99	103⅜	+1⅜
Sanders cv5s92	57	55½	53⅞	55½	+3½
SaFeIn cv5¼s98	226	86¾	83	84	—2½
SaFeFlp 6⅝s80	17	101	101	101	—1
SavnhEl 8⅞s75	84	100½	100¼	100½	+ ¼
SCM Cp 9⅞s90	35	104	102¾	104	+1
SCM cv 5⅝s88	46	68	67	67⅛	— ⅜
SconP 8⅝s2000	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	+ ¼
SbdCalL 8.35s	46	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	—1⅛
Sbd Fin 5½s90	18	88½	88½	88½	
Sears R 8⅝s95	41	108	107	107	— ¾
Sears R 8⅛s78	284	101	100	101	—1⅛
Sears R 4⅝s83	2	89	89	89	+ ⅛
Sears R 4¾s83	112	83⅛	80⅞	80⅞	—3
SearsR Ac 8s82	54	83	82	82¼	+ ¼
SearsAc 4⅞s77	10	89½	89½	89½	+1
SeafmL cv6s94	326	32½	27	32	+3½
ShellO 8½s2000	30	105⅝	105	105	+ ⅜
ShellO 7⅝s2002	12	96½	95⅞	95⅞	— ⅜
SharW cv6⅜s95	44	90⅛	90	90½	+ ¼
Signal 8.85s94	37	102	100	102	— ⅜
Sinclair 4.60s88	4	73¼	73	73	+2¼
Sinclr cv4⅝s86	36	140	137	137⅝	—4⅛
Singer 8⅛s76	114	101½	100	100½	— ½
SkellyO 8.15s76	15	103½	99⅞	100½	+ ⅛
Skil Cp cv5s92	11	69	66	66½	+ ⅞
Sm'th AO 10¼	15	112	110	112	+1¼
Socony 4⅝s93	5	66½	66½	66½	
Sol B cv4¼s92	7	68	67	67	—1
SoCenBl 8¾s04	120	103¼	101½	101½	—1⅜
SoCenBl 8¼s13	438	103⅞	101⅞	102⅝	—1⅜
SoCenBl 7⅝s87	45	95⅝	92¼	93¼	+2⅛
SoesBk cv4⅝97	6	94½	93	94½	+1½
SoBell TT 9.05s	68	111	108	108	—3¼
SoBellT 7⅝s13	125	99	95	95	—3⅝
SoBellTel 7.6s	28	98	97	97	
SoBell 7⅝s2010	72	95¾	93½	94	
SoBellTel 7s78	29	98½	96¼	96¼	—2¼
ScBellT 6⅝s79	2	95	95	95	
SoBell TT 3s79	14	77¾	77½	77½	
So BellT 2¾s85	32	60	59⅞	60	—1
SoCalE cv3¼80	22	74⅜	73¾	73¾	— ¼
SoCnlGs 9½s95	37	110	109	110	+2
SoNGas 9⅝s76	20	103	103	103	— ⅛
SoNGas 7.70s91	2	93	93	93	+1
SoNEngT 8 ⅛s	48	102½	99¼	99¼	—3
SoPac 5⅛s83	8	77	77	77	
SoPac 4½s81	34	76½	75	75⅞	—1⅛
S PacOr 4⅞s77	35	87¼	87¼	87¼	— ¾
SouthRy 5s94	23	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	+ ½
Sw BelTel 8⅝s	164	106⅞	105¾	105⅞	—1⅛
SwBellT 7s	35	99⅝	98⅛	98½	+ ½
SwBellT 7⅝s12	38	97⅞	97¼	97¼	+3¼
SwBellT 7s78	28	97¾	95½	97¾	+ ¾
SwBellT 6⅝s	112	90	88⅞	88⅞	—1¼
SwBellT 2¾s85	8	60	59½	59½	—1½
Spiegel 5⅛s83	15	73½	72½	72½	— ½
SpiegelInc 5s87	12	65	65	65	— ⅜
Sprag cv4½s92	326	58½	56	58	+1
StdBrands 7⅝s	25	99	99	99	+4⅛
StBrand 6¾s93	5	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	+ ⅛
StdOilCal 7s96	55	94⅝	92⅛	92⅛	—2⅝
St O Cal 4⅝s83	39	77	76⅞	77	+ ⅜
Std OilInd 6s91	19	87	84	84	—2
Std OilInd 6s98	6	82⅛	82¼	82⅛	— ⅞
StOilInd cv5s96	356	122⅞	119½	122⅜	+1⅝
Std O In 4½s83	44	79⅛	77¼	77⅜	—1¼
StdO NJ 2¾s74	22	96½	95⅞	95½	
StOOh 8½s2000	54	105	103⅞	103⅝	—1
Std Packg 6s90	14	58	57⅝	58	+1⅝
StPkg cv5¼s90	18	82½	52	52	+1
StPrud cv6½s90	73	77½	76½	76½	— ⅜
Stauff cv4½s91	5	87	87	87	+ ⅞
Steven cv4s90	30	62¼	62¼	62¼	+ ¼
Storer cv4½s86	34	68⅛	64	64¼	—2⅜
SuavSh cv5s97	74	40½	38	39⅛	+ ⅛
SunOil 8½s2000	70	105	102⅜	103½	+ ⅜
Sun Oil 7⅝s76	25	100	99¼	99⅞	+1
SunOil 7½s2002	50	95	95	95	—1½
Sun Oil 4⅝s90	6	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	— ⅛
Sunbm 5½s92	29	79½	79⅛	79⅛	
Sundst cv5s93	10	60	60	60	+2
SunsM cv6¼s89	103	94	90	90	—3
SurvyF cv5s84	33	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	+ ¾
SutroMtg 6½s82	10	77	76⅛	77	+1⅜
SwiftCo 7⅝s78	5	95	95	95	+ ½
Talcott 9⅝s76	160	101	100	100	—1
TalcottN cv6s94	52	67½	62¼	67½	+4⅛
Tappn cv5½s94	49	63½	62½	62½	—1½
Teledy 7⅝s94	5	89½	89½	89½	—3⅛
Teledyne 7s99	76	76⅞	75⅛	76⅞	+ ⅛
Teledy cv3½s92	97	51¾	51	51⅜	
Telex Cp 9s96	768	53⅛	50	51½	+ ½
Tennec 10⅛s78	97	106⅞	105¾	105½	+ ⅜
Tenneco 8⅝s75	65	100½	99½	99½	
Tenneco 8¼s91	53	101½	99	99	—1½
Tenneco 7s93	54	86½	85	85	—1
Tennco cv6¼s92	121	88⅜	87	88⅜	+ ¼
Tenneco 6s79	66	87	85	85	—1½
TennV Au 9⅛s	126	111⅞	110	111	— ⅜
TennV Au 8⅛s	107	103⅝	103	103	
TennV Au 8s74	396	100¼	99¼	100	+ ½
TVA 7¾s98C	691	100¼	98	98¾	—1½
TVA 7.40s97D	223	97½	95	95½	—1⅜
TVA 7.40s97Dr	13	96	96	96	
TVA 7.35s97B	152	96½	95	95	—1⅛
TVA 7.35s97C	179	96¼	94	94	—3⅜
TVA 7.35s97Cr	6	96	96	96	
TVA 7.35s98A	5	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	— ⅜
TVA 7.35s98B	39	97	94⅞	94⅞	—2⅛
TennVaAu 7⅛s	91	99	98⅛	99	+ ½
TmVaAu 7s97	185	93¼	90½	90½	—2⅛
Tesoro cv5¼s89	135	90½	88	90	+1⅛
Texaco 7¾s2001	130	102	99¼	99¼	—2½
Texaco 5⅝s97	145	81⅛	79⅛	81	— ⅛
TexasCo 3⅝s83	30	71	70⅞	70⅞	
TexInd 7⅛s92	23	86¾	80⅛	80⅛	+ ⅛
Tex NO 3⅝s90	5	51	51	51	+2
Tex Pac 5s2000	4	61	60¼	60¼	
Textr cv4¼s96	83	50	49⅞	50	+1
Textron 8.65s75	35	101	100¼	101	+ ½
TideM cv5¼s91	34	103¼	102	102½	— ½
Tide Oil 3⅛s86	8	72	72	72	
ToledoE 9s2000	10	105½	105½	105½	+1
Trane cv4s92	20	71¼	70¼	70¼	+ ¼
TWA 11s86	85	108½	107	107½	—
TWA 10s85	98	105	102½	104	+1⅛
TWA 6½s78f	40	82⅛	80⅞	80⅞	—2⅛
TWA cv5s94	451	61¼	58⅛	57¾	—1⅜
TWA cv4s92	204	48	46⅛	48	+1
Travler 8.70s95	77	107	105½	106	—3
TriSoMtg 7⅝s30	13	94	94	94	
TriSoMl cv7s92	41	98	97¼	98	+ ¾
TRWInc 8⅝s75	123	101	100¼	100⅛	
TRWInc 5½s92	5	77	77	77	+5⅜
TucsonGs 8⅛s	7	99	98⅛	99	
TucsonG 7.65s	3	92½	92½	92½	
TylerCp cv5s93	55	63¼	61½	63	— ½
UGI Cp 8⅞s75	26	101	101	101	— ⅜
UnionBk 7.35s	8	91	90⅞	90⅞	— ¼
UnCarb 5.30s97	45	75	75	75	— ¼
UnCorp cv7s89	54	90	87⅛	88	—1½
UnCorp cv6s88	7	73	73	73	—1
Un OCal 8⅛s76	137	101¾	100¼	100¼	— ⅜
UnOCal 4⅞s86	10	76¼	76¼	76¾	+4⅛
UPacC cv4¼99	305	115	109	115	+6⅛
Un Pac 8s85	26	108⅛	106	106	+1
Unlroy cv5½s96	223	71⅛	70	70	— ½
UnAirL cv5s91	118	63½	62	62	—1⅜
U AirL cv4¼s92	379	53⅞	51½	52⅛	— ½
UAirc cv5⅛s91	103	64½	64	64⅛	— ½
UnAirc 4⅝s88	4	86	86	86	
UAirc cv4⅛s92	174	55⅜	54½	54½	—1
UnBrnd 9⅛s98	86	89¾	87½	87½	+ ½
Un Brnd 6⅝s88	54	71¾	70½	71¾	+ ½
U Bran cv5⅛s94	193	57½	56½	57	
UnGasC 4⅝s78	12	88	86	86⅝	+2⅝
UnGas P 10⅛s	30	106⅛	104½	104½	— ½
UnGasP 8⅝s89	34	98¼	95	98¼	+1⅜
UnGasP 5⅝s82	1	77½	77½	77½	
UnJerBk 7⅝s	3	100	100	100	
UoMrch 9⅝s95	67	105	103¼	105	+1⅜
UnMrch cv4s90	28	64	63⅛	63⅛	— ⅝
U Nuclr cv5s89	32	63	60	63	+4
US Hm cv5½s96	19	61⅛	60	60	— ⅞
US Leas 9¼s74	28	100¼	100	100	
US Leasa 7.65s	5	94½	94½	94½	+ ¼
US Plywd 8s96	10	98⅛	98	98	+1½
US Stl 7⅝s2001	2	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	+2½
US Steel 4⅝s96	297	66	62⅞	62⅞	—3¼
US Steel 4⅛s86	44	76	74⅛	74⅛	—1
US Steel 4s83	46	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	—1½
Unit Ut 9¼s75	26	101	100¾	100¾	— ¼
UnitUtil cv5s93	42	74	73	73	+ ¼
UV Ind cv5¾93	79	71½	69	70	—1½
UV Ind 5⅜s95	1	59½	59½	59½	+1¼
Vendo cv4½s90	3	75¼	75	75	
VerYNuc 9⅝s98	126	109	106⅛	107½	+ ½
VerYNuc 8⅝98	19	101	101	101	— ½
VaElP cv3⅝s86	12	67	67	67	
VaE Pw 2⅞s75	6	91¾	91¾	91¾	+ ¾
VirgRy incs08	33	74	73	73	—3½
Wabash 7¼s77	43	96⅛	96	96	
Wag El 5⅞s85	2	77⅛	77	77	+3
Walgrn cv5½91	52	77½	76	76	—1
WallM cv5½91	11	77	76¾	77	+1
Wash G 8⅝s75	23	101	100⅛	100½	—1
Wash G 8¾s75	73	101	100½	100½	—1
WeanU cv5½s93	60	46¼	43½	46¼	+4¼
Wean 5½s93n	31	45	43½	45	+2½
WellsFar 7¾s97	8	96	94	94	—2¾
vJWShr 4s2361f	32	10½	9¼	9⅝	— ⅞
vJWShr 4s2361r	5	9⅛	8½	8½	
WnArL cv5¼s93	13	88½	87⅞	88	— ½
Wn Elec 8⅜s95	53	105	104	104	—1
Wn Elec 7⅛s96	33	99½	99½	99½	
Wn Pac 5s84f	4	53	53	53	+3
WU Co cv5¼s97	241	53¼	52	53	— ⅝
WnUnT 8.45s96	20	96	95¾	96	
WnUnTel 6½s89	5	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	+ ⅛
WnUnTel 5¼s87	12	73½	73½	73½	— ½
WnUn Tel 5s92	4	64	64	64	+ ⅝
WestgCre 7.20s	50	95	95	95	+ ⅛
WestgEl 8⅝s95	128	105	103⅛	104	—1
Weyrhsr 8⅛s76	69	102	100⅛	100⅞	—1½
Weyerh 5.20s91	10	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	+ ⅝
WhlgSt cv3⅛s75	32	90½	90	90⅛	+ ½
Whirl 5⅝s86	10	82½	82⅛	82½	+7⅝
WhilCn cv5½s92	25	69⅛	68⅛	69½	+ ½
WhllM cv5¼s93	5	61	61	61	+ ½
Whittkr 10s88	57	83⅛	82	82½	— ⅝
Whittkr 9⅝s93	50	79½	79½	79½	+ ⅞
Whitkr cv4½s88	48	43½	43	43½	— ¼
Wickes cv5¼s94	76	66	63	63½	+ ½
WillRs cv5¼s89	67	76	75	76	+1
WillRs cv4½s92	27	66	63	66	+6
Wms Cos 11s81	81	107	106⅛	106⅛	—1⅝
Wms cv5.65s91	121	117½	106¼	117½	+7½
Wis Tel 7¼s2007	48	92½	91	91	
Wilco cv4½s93	67	63	62½	63	+1
Woolwth 7⅝s96	4	98	98	98	+7
Womet cv5¼s94	36	71	69	69	—1
Wyly cv7¼s95	140	39	38	39	
Xerox cv6s95	435	168½	160	167	+2½
YngSn 10½s2000	133	105	103	103	—2
Zapata cv4¾s88	70	61½	59¾	61⅛	+1½
Zapat cv4¾s88B	121	60⅜	59½	60	— ⅛
Zapat cv4¾s88C	334	60⅛	58⅛	59	—1
Zayre cv5¾s94	54	65	64	64	—2
Zurn cv5¼s94	21	78¼	77	78	+2

Foreign Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Austral 6½s82	1	95	95	95	+ ½
Aus fn5½s82Oc	12	85	84½	86	
Canada 2¾s75	1	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	— ⅜
Chile 3s93f	11	57	57	57	—4
ColombR 8¼s88	4	96	96	96	—2⅛
Cuba 4½s77f	30	15¼	15	15	+1
Cundin 3s78	5	81	81	81	
ItalRep 3s77	7	98	98	98	
JapDv fnd½s80	23	94¾	94	94¾	
Jap Dev fnds76	1	99¼	99⅛	99⅛	
Japan Dv 6s77	5	98⅝	98⅜	98⅝	+1¾
Jap Dev fnds78	6	97¼	97¼	97¼	
Japan 5½s74	1	97	97	97	—3
Mexico 8¼s97	15	88½	88½	88½	+ ½
Mexico 6½s80	2	89	89	89	
Poland 8s50xf	7	42½	42½	42½	—1½
Pol as 4½s62xf	2	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	—1
Pol as4½s68l	5	30	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅞
QuebecPr 8s78	6	102	99	102	+1

Insurance Stocks

Stock	Sales	Bid	Asked	Chg
AllCityIns .12	s 9	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
AmBkrInsFla .20	39	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
ABkrLfFla .20b		16⅜	17⅛	
Am Family Cp	30	7⅝	8⅛	— ⅛
AmFidelLfe .08b	13	6⅜	6⅞	
AmFoundLf .10e		2⅜	2⅞	
AmFndrsLf .10b	2	11⅝	12⅛	+ ⅛
Am Guarnty Fin	6	4⅛	4⅝	
AmHeritagLf .26	12	20⅝	21½	—1¼
Am Income Life	7	10	11	
AmIntlGrp .26	79	81	81¾	+2½
AmIntlRein .15h	.87	67	68½	
AmIntGrp pf 2	3	241	246	+7
AmInvstLfe .15r	20	2½	2⅞	
AmNatlFinl .38	59	7¾	8⅛	— ⅛
AmPioneer Cp	1	4	4⅛	
AmReinsur 1.20	45	35½	36	+ ¼
Am Reserve .20	11	16¾	17¼	— ¼
AmStatesLf .05e	28	13¼	13¾	
AmUndrwritr .22	1	14¼	15¼	
AssocMadis .05r	5	4⅜	5¼	
BMA Corp .45e	3	22⅛	22⅝	
BnkrsSecLf .20		7⅛	8¼	
BeneficNat Cp	1	4	4⅛	
BenefStdA .40	1	6¾	7¼	
BenefStdB .40	6	6¾	7¼	
CalifWnSta .48a	1	15½	16¼	+ ½
CaroCasual .10e		2⅝	3⅛	— ⅛
CentennlCp .20e	10	42½	44	— ½
ChaseNat Life	23	10	11	
ChesapkeLf A		5¾	6½	
ChesapkeLf B		5¼	6	
Chubb Corp 1.12	555	46⅛	46⅞	+ ⅛
CitadelLife Ins	3	9	10	
CoastalSta Cp	246	5⅛	5½	
College Univ	4	14	15	
ColonLf&Ac .20	1	25½	27	
Columbia Natl	3	3½	3⅞	
Combine Ins .40a	62	12⅛	12⅞	
ConnGenIns .72	121	54⅝	54⅞	— ½
Cont AmLfe .84	7	14½	15½	
CottonState Lfe		7⅛	7⅞	
CriterionIns .24b	1	53½	55½	+ ½
CriterionIns wt	216	15½	16½	
Crum&Frst 1.40a	51	24½	25	— ½
CrumFor pf2.40		77	81	
Durham Life .80	5	26½	27½	
ERC Corp .52	43	43½	45	
EldoradoGen s		4⅝	5⅛	+ ⅛
EmpFirMar .10e	4	7¼	7¾	+ ⅛
Empire Gen	41	3¼	3⅝	+ ¼
EmployrCas .80a	3	28½	30½	
EquitLfelowa .30	10	19	19¾	+ ¼
EquitLfWash .36		21⅞	22⅞	
Excelsior NY .54		13¾	14¾	
FMIC Corp	11	13⅛	14⅛	— ¼
Family Life	10	8⅞	9⅜	
FarmNewWL .12	25	58	60	+1½
Farmers Grp .76	37	51	52	+ ½
FidelCpVa .20	23	4⅞	5⅛	
FidelUnLfe .40e	6	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅛
FinlSecGrp .28e	8	6⅞	7⅛	
FstAmFin .28	2	13½	14¼	
FstColonyLfe .24	48	7⅞	8¼	— ¼
FstExecutive Cp	22	11½	12½	
First United Inc	3	2⅞	3⅛	
FoundatnFinl Cp	63	1¾	2	
Founders Finl	5	2⅝	2⅞	
Franklin Life .60	47	27	27⅝	+ ⅛
GL Enterprises	2	1¾	2	
Gen Reinsur .40	23	195	199	+4
GeoWashCp .12	21	10	10⅜	
GlobeLfeAcc .07r	6	15¼	15⅞	— ¼
GovtEmpIns .80	103	40	40½	— ½
GovtEmplyIn wt	15	22¼	23½	
GovtEmpLfe .24	3	64½	65	
GtCommwlth Lf	225	3⅛	3⅞	
GtEastn Mgmt		1⅛	1⅞	
Gt Equity Finl	1	13	14	— ½
Gt Southn Cp .40	5	15⅛	15⅝	
Guaranty Nat		4½	5¼	
Hamilton Intl	14	1⅞	2⅛	
Hamiltn Nat .10e		3	3½	
Hanoverins .50	4	12¼	12⅝	— ⅛
HartfStmBlr 1.56		37½	39	— ½
HomeBenef .84	6	32⅛	33⅜	
HomeSecurLf .50	2	16½	18½	— ¼
HoraceMan .20e	5	9⅞	10⅛	
IndepLibty Lfe	254	4⅞	5¼	— ⅛
IndepLfeAcc .88	13	24	24¼	
IndianaGrp .34	9	16¾	17¼	
Intercntl Finl		2⅞	3⅜	
InterfIncl .20	10	8⅛	8⅝	
Intl Holding	7	4	4½	
InterstateCp .20	82	10⅛	10⅝	
InvHeritKy .07e		6⅛	6⅝	
Inv Ins Co Am		2¾	3¼	
JeffrsnNatLf .20		26¼	27¼	
KansCityLfe 2	6	59	60	—1¼
Kemperco Co .80	9	24	24½	
KyCentLfe .18	27	5⅝	6	
LamarLfe Cp		15	16½	
LibertyNat Lfe	119	33¼	33¾	+ ⅜
Life Am Bost s	1	1¾	2¼	— ⅛
LifeinsGa .46	9	17½	18⅛	
Lifeinv Inc	4	16¾	17½	+ ¼
Lifesurance Cp	1	2½	2⅝	
LincincLf .40a		7½	7⅞	
La Sou Life	13	5½	5⅞	— ¼
LoyalAm Lfeins		7	7½	
Manch LfeCas	32	3¾	4¼	
Manhatt Lfe .32e	297	5⅝	6¼	+ ⅛
MassGen Lfe	2	4¼	4⅝	
McMillenCp .08e		14	16	
Mercury Gen .30	1	14¼	15	+ ¼
MidwNat Ohio		9	9¾	
MidwstUnLf .49r	2	13⅛	13⅝	
Modrn Am Life	1	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
ModrnSecL .10e		2¼	2½	
MonarchCap .65e	125	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅛
Monumntl Corp	3	23½	24½	
MotClAmIns .14	6	8	8½	
Mut SavLfe .30e	2	8¼	8¾	— ⅛
NN Corp 1	5	27¼	28¾	
NatLife Fla	8	2⅞	3⅛	
NatOldLine .20	17	5¾	6	— ⅛
NatResLf .34	2	9½	10¼	— ⅛
NatSecurIns s	16	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
NatWestn Lf	8	4¼	4½	
Nationwid A .20e	20	12¾	13¼	
NationwideLf .55	z11	25½	26½	
North Cent		4½	5	
Noreastnins .72		20½	22¼	
NorNatLfe .12e		2¼	2⅝	
NrwstNatLfe .38	38	18⅛	19⅛	
Occidental Lfe		2⅞	3⅛	
Oh Casualty .04	23	41½	42	
OldRepInt .78	23	22¼	23	—1¾
PacStd Life	14	2½	2¾	
PeerlessIns .50	8	10½	10⅞	
Penn Life	112	4⅛	4⅛	
Penn Life wt	34	⅜	½	
PeoplesProt B	2	2¼	2¾	
PhilaLife .44b	309	26	26½	
PiedmtMan .14	10	7¾	8¼	
PreferdRisk .12e	1	19	19¾	
Pres Life		4½	5	
ProtectiveLfe .44	5	13⅞	14⅛	
ProvidLfeND .24		10	10½	
ProvLfe&Acc .80	12	72	75	
Reliable Lfe .66		16¾	17½	
RepNatLife .25	78	9⅛	9½	— ⅛
Safeco .90	13	42½	43	
StPaulCos .72	330	39¼	40	
SecurAmLfe .05e	11	5⅜	5⅞	+ ⅛
SecurConn Lfe		16¼	16¾	
SecLfe&Acc .32	4	9¼	9¾	+ ¼
Secur Life Ga		19	20½	
So Caro Ins .36	10	16¾	17½	
SouUnAla .15r		4⅛	4⅝	
SouthldFin .50	104	45¼	45¾	+ ¼
Sowstrn Lfe .90	86	41½	42⅛	+ ⅛
SovereignCp .05h	18	8⅝	9½	+ ⅛
StdLfeIns .20b	274	6⅝	7⅛	— ⅛
StdSec Lfe	3	5¼	5⅝	
Statesm Gr .15r	20	4¼	4⅝	
SuretyFinl .05e		4⅛	4½	
ThemJeffLf .10e	40	4⅝	5½	+ ¼
Time Hold .05e	2	20⅝	21¾	— ¼
Tittelns Minn .42		12½	14	
Transport Life	3	3⅛	3½	
Unac Intl	9	7	8¼	
Unicor	3	19	20	
Unicorn Ins Grp	55	4½	5¼	
UnitAmer Life		2⅞	3¼	
UnitBenfitLfe 2	z6	180	200	
UnitFireCas .56e	z35	22	23	
UnitFireIns .40e		8	8¾	
UnitFoundrs Lf	6	1	1¼	
UnitLibtyLf .38e		5⅞	6¼	
UnitSav Life		2⅛	2½	
UnitSvcsLfe .28a	9	15⅝	16½	— ⅜
Variable Annut	23	12¼	12⅝	
Vico Corp	3	4⅞	5¼	
WashgtnNat .60	35	16	16¾	— ¼
WashNat pf2.50	3	32½	34	
WestnCasSur .56	21	23⅝	23⅞	+ ¼
WestnStaLf .17b		7¼	7¾	
Windsor Lfe		5	5¾	
WiscNatLfe .20e		17½	19	
World Svc Life	3	15⅛	16¼	+ ¼
Zenith Nat Ins		6½	7	
Zenith United	2	3⅛	3¾	

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International Bonds

(A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues.)

Units of Account — DM Basis

S. Africa 5¾-87	101	102
Australia 6-88	101	102
Cassa Mezzogiorno 5½-78	92	93
Cavado 7-80	98	99
Centrest 5¾-85	103	104
CCA 6¾-78	99¾	100¾
CCA 6¾-80	95½	96½
CCA 7-84	96½	97½
CCA 8-88	100	101
CECA 5¾-88	91¾	92¾
CFE 6½-86	93	94
CFE 7½-78	99¼	100¼
CFE 8½-79	102½	103½
Communautes Urb. 8-86	99½	100½
Credit Nat. 8-88	100½	101½
CUP 7-78	99½	100½
CUP 6¾-77	98½	99½
Denmark (Kingd.) 8-86	100	101
E.S.B (Irl.) 8¼-88	99½	100½
Escom 7-78	97½	98½
Escom 8½-86	100	101
Escom 9½-80	107½	108½
Fomento 6½-78	94	95
Greater 5¾-84	91½	92½
Imatran 6-78	95	96
Manitoba 7-89	98	99
Manitoba 9½-82	106	107
Nancy 8-88	100¼	101¼
Norges Kommunalb. 7½-86	99	100
North Scot. 8-84	100½	101½
Redernes 6-80	94	95
Reed 6¾-83	97	98
Sacor 3 6¾-76	99	100
Sacor 4 6¾-77	99	100
S.D.R. 8-86	100½	101½
SNCF 7½-86	99½	100½
Watney 7-84	98	99
Bass 7-81	92½	93½

Deutsche Marks (Average Price)

Australia Oil 7-87	95.80
Copenhagen 6½-87	81¾
Courtaulds 6½-87	87½
Courtaulds 7½-87	99½
Daimler 8-86	102.60
Elec. Council 7¾-88	99.70
ESCOM 6¾-87	85½
Eurofima 6½-87	86½
EIB 7¾-83	98
Finland 7-82	90
Hammersley 6¾-87	89.10
IAD 6¾-87	89½
ICI 6½-82	86¼
KHD 6¾-87	89
KLM 8½-85	102½
New Zealand 7-87	90.85
Ontario Hydro 6½-87	86½
Ontario Hydro 7½-85	97
Quebec 6½-87	86
Quebec Hydro 6½-87	85
Saab 7¾-86	97

Tenneco 7¾-86	97¼	
Worldbank 6½-82	90¾	
Worldbank 6¾-87	90¼	

European Currency Units*

S. Africa 8-86	96½	97½
Brazil 8-84	94¼	95¼
CECA 8-83	103	104
ENEL 7¾-88	95	96
Eurofima 7¾-81	101¼	102¼

*Per trading in DM.

Luxembourg Francs

Asian Bank 6¾-87	92½	93½
EIB 7-86	97½	98½
Burmah 7-86	89	90
Cons Eur. 7-87	92½	93½
Denmark 6¾-87	87	88
Gr Met. Hot 6¾-87	85½	86½
Finland 7-87	83¾	89¾
ISE 6¼-87	84½	85½
Oslo 6¾-87	85½	87½
Reed 6⅞-87	86	87
Slater 7¼-87	89	90

French Francs

Air Liquide 8½-78	100½	101½
BASF 7½-87	92¾	93¾
Caisse N. Tele. 7½-84	93¼	94¼
EIB 7¾-81	97¼	98¼
Gervais Danone 5-87	94	96
New Zealand 7¼-87	91	92
Oslo 7½-87	90¼	91¼
Petrol BP 7-80	95¼	96¼
Quebec 7½-87	92	93
Renault 7¼-87	92¼	93¼
Rhone-Poulenc 7½-87	92¾	93¾
Roussel UCLAF 7-79	96½	97½
Ugine Kuhlmann 8-78	99½	100½
World Bank 7¼-87	90¼	91¼

Guilders

ABN 6-79	94	95
Amro 7¼-80	100	101
BP 6-79	92½	93½
Euro 5¾-79	90½	91½
EIB 6-82	88¼	89¼
Govett 6½-79	95½	96½
KLM 6-79	92	93
Moes 5¾-79	91¼	92¼
Michelin 6½-79	96¾	97¾
Philips 6-79	94	95
South Africa 7½-78	96	97
Thyssen 7½-76	99	100

N.A. Not Available

Kredietbux Indices

	Aug. 30	Sept. 13
U.A.	105.9	106.3
D.M.	102.4	101.8
ECU	104.9	103.6
F.F.	104.7	104.9
F. Lux.	101.6	100.4

(Basis Dec. 31, 1970: 100)

Treasury Bills

Due	Bid	Asked	Yield
Sept. 19	9.58	8.84	8.76
Sept. 20	9.52	8.44	8.56
Sept. 25	9.32	8.46	8.59
Sept. 27	9.17	8.49	8.63
Oct. 4	8.93	8.47	8.66
Oct. 11	8.93	8.94	8.86
Oct. 18	8.93	8.53	8.71
Oct. 23	8.95	8.85	8.74
Oct. 25	8.93	8.53	8.73
Nov. 1	8.98	8.68	8.90
Nov. 8	8.97	8.89	8.92
Nov. 15	8.98	8.66	8.91
Nov. 20	8.94	6.64	8.59
Nov. 23	8.99	8.71	8.97
Nov. 29	8.89	8.75	3.03
Dec. 6	8.92	8.78	9.08
Dec. 13	8.75	8.69	9.00
Dec. 18	9.02	8.73	9.05
Dec. 20	9.03	8.73	9.08
Dec. 27	8.98	8.66	9.00
Jan. 3 1974	8.98	8.66	9.01
Jan. 10	8.94	8.62	8.96
Jan. 15	9.00	8.88	9.06
Jan. 17	9.02	8.70	9.09
Jan. 24	9.02	8.74	9.15
Jan. 31	9.06	8.78	9.21
Feb. 7	9.06	8.84	9.28
Feb. 12	9.05	8.79	9.24
Feb. 14	9.08	8.84	9.30
Feb. 21	9.07	8.83	9.31
Feb. 28	9.08	8.81	9.34
Mar. 7	9.06	5.94	8.45
Mar. 12	8.93	8.62	9.12
Mar. 14	8.97	8.88	9.48
Apr. 9	8.59	8.39	8.89
May 7	8.53	8.36	8.57
June 4	8.53	8.33	8.57
July 2	8.52	8.32	8.89
Aug. 27	8.49	8.40	9.07
Bond '92-87 4¼s	76 0	77.0	6.35
Bond '93-88, 4s	74.26	75.26	6.15

American Exchange

Week Ended Sept. 15, 1973

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chg.
TWA wt	340,800	4⅝	2⅞	3⅞	—1½
Cdn Javelin	270,300	18	14¼	18	+4
HoustOilM	219,300	57½	45⅞	57	+9⅝
ChampHome	182,500	5⅞	4⅞	5¼	— ⅜
Bowman Ins.	158,200	39⅝	32¼	39	+5⅜
Marinduq B	154,000	5⅝	4½	5⅝	+ ⅞
Syntex Corp	149,000	101¾	92⅞	101	+8⅞
McCull Oil	145,000	5¼	4⅞	5¼	— ⅛
Bio Dynam	142,900	14⅞	11⅞	13¾	+ ¾
Imper Oil	141,100	45⅞	41¼	42	—3⅞

Volume: 10,276,580 shares.
Year to date: 503,342,170 shares.
Issues traded in: 1,325.
Advances: 441; declines: 609; unchanged: 275.
New highs: 22; new lows: 80.

N.Y. Stock Exchange

Week Ended Sept. 15, 1973

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FedNatMtg	749,400	20¾	19	20	— ⅛
Int Tel Tel	552,200	32	29¾	32	+ ½
Philips Pet	493,700	55¼	51	55¼	+ ½
Gulf Oil	435,300	22⅛	21½	22⅛	—
Telex Corp	431,300	5	3	4¼	+1½
Transam Cp	407,600	12⅝	11⅞	12	— ⅜
Fst Nat City	385,100	48⅞	43½	44⅞	—2⅞
Fairch Cam	369,300	67¼	56½	67¼	+10
Am Tel&Tel	353,000	49⅞	47⅞	48	—1¾
East Air L	345,600	8⅛	7⅛	7⅞	— ⅜
Gen Elec	341,300	58⅞	58⅛	58½	+ ⅜
MGIC Inv	331,100	61¾	51½	51½	—10½
Am T&T wt	330,400	5⅞	5	5	— ⅜
Texaco Inc	319,300	30	29¼	30	+ ⅛
Scherg Plgh	317,800	78½	69⅞	75	—3⅝
Polaroid	307,400	115⅛	101¼	115½	+10⅛
Am Home	300,300	42⅝	41	42¼	+ ⅝
Sperry Rnd	288,600	51⅝	49½	51⅝	+ ⅛
Kennecott	288,400	33¾	31⅞	33⅛	+ ¼
Genesco Inc	287,600	10⅛	7⅛	8¼	+1¼

Issues traded in: 1,975.
Advances: 737; declines: 1,003; unchanged: 235.
New highs: 38; lows: 100.

Volume

Last week	61,781,480 shares
Week ago	59,403,780 shares
Year ago	61,563,271 shares
1973	2,637,941,039 shares
1972	2,941,989,937 shares
1971	2,852,254,445 shares

Market Averages

Week Ended Sept. 15, 1973

Dow Jones

	High	Low	Last	Change
30 Indus.	903.45	873.34	886.36	—12.27
20 Transp.	164.11	158.68	163.27	— 0.31
15 Utils	161.81	97.78	98.45	— 2.39
65 Comb.	276.00	266.99	270.85	— 3.49
Standard & Poor's				
500 Stocks	105.12	103.13	104.44	— 0.32

Over-Counter

(Continued From Page 9)

	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Worthingnind .24	97	15⅞	15¼	15¼	— ¼
Wright WE .18	139	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ½
Xomox Corp .06	7	8½	8⅛	8½	
YellFrgtSys .60	696	48½	43½	44	—4½
Ziegler Co .32	34	6	5½	5¾	
ZenithAm Cp	102	1½	1⅜	1½	
ZionsUtahBn .80	99	24	23½	23½	— ½
Zwi uer Elec	11	5	4¾	4¾	— ¼
Anglo Amer .21e	432	8⅝	7⅛	7⅝	— ⅜
AngloAln 1.33e	272	35⅞	33⅛	33⅝	—3⅝
BlyvrztnGM .39e	410	7⅝	7	7⅛	— ½
Brllund Mln Ltd	126	1⅝	1½	1½	— ¼
Buffelsfn G .89e	399	22¼	20	20¼	—2
DeBeersMin .19e	317	7⅝	7¼	7½	— ⅛
Flat Spa .20e		4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
FreeStGM 2.05e	371	19⅞	19	19⅞	
FujiPhotF .20r	598	13	12⅛	12⅛	— ¾
GCL Graphic un		2	2	2	
Hitachi Ltd 1.44e	23	73½	69½	72	—1¼
Honda Mot .63e	105	54¾	51½	52	—3
IDB Bkhld pf.50e	9	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
KansaiEIP 1.45e	24	32¼	32	32	+ ¾
KirlnBrew .20e	25	14	13½	13½	— ½
Kloof Gold .32e	658	13⅞	12⅛	12⅞	—1
NissanMot .14r	1	18½	18½	18½	— ¼
OverseasIns SA	199	6¼	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
PalaboraMn .97e	30	12¼	12	12¼	— ⅛
Philips Gloelpn	1091	19⅞	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅜
PresB GM 1.26e	306	21	20	20¼	— ½
PresSteynG .37e	494	22⅝	20⅞	21	—1⅞
RenkOrgan .04h	2637	11½	11¼	11⅝	— ⅛
StHelenaG 1.05e	74	23⅛	22½	22¾	— ¾
Telef deMex .78e	89	8¼	8¼	8¼	
TokfoMarF .88b	67	102	99½	99½	—3
TokyoShibEl .70e	24	31	30	30⅛	—1⅛
ToyotaMot .22r	25	25⅞	23⅞	23⅞	—2
UnionCpLtd .14e	79	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ¾
VaalReefEx .93e	838	26⅛	23½	23⅝	—3
WekomGM .37e	614	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
WestDriefG 2.45e	258	38⅞	36⅜	36⅞	—2
WnDeepLv 1.05e	511	16¾	15⅛	15⅛	—1⅛
WnHolding 2.85e	127	35⅜	34	34⅛	—1⅜
ZambianAm .51e	168	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ¼

Bank Stock Quotations

(Closing prices of the week's trading.)

	Bid	Asked
Bankamerica	46⅛	46½
Baystate Corporation	29¾	30¼
Cleveland Trust	19¼	80¼
Detroit Bank Corporation	42½	43
Fidelity Corporation Pa.	37⅞	38½
First Nat. Bank Cinn.	33	33¾
First Nat. Bank Maryl.	37	38
Franklin Nat. Bank N.Y.	22¼	22¾
Girard Corporation	45¼	46¼
Harris Bank Cp. Chic.	51	51½
Ind Val. Bank & Trust Phil.	29½	30½
Lincoln First Banks	24½	24⅞
Mellon Nat. Bank Pitts.	43¼	43¾
Nat. City Corporation	24¼	25
New England Merch. Boston	19⅝	20⅞
Philadelphia Nat. Bank	34½	35¼
Pitts Nat. Corporation	34⅛	34⅝
Prov. Nat. Corporation	31½	32¼
Secur Pac. Corporation	25⅞	26⅞
Shawmut Ass. Boston	41¼	42
Sta. Str. Bank Boston	39	39½
U.S. Trust New York	48	49
Unit. Va. Bankshares	47	37½
Virginia Nat. Bank	26⅞	27⅞

Eurobonds

(Continued from Page 9)

is too low, too high and just right.

Although market sentiment about the dollar has turned sufficiently optimistic to allow a reopening of that sector of the market, the response to the two dollar-denominated issues on offer is less than enthusiastic.

The $50 million offering for Disney, expected with a coupon of 4 1/2 percent, will be convertible into the company's common stock at a price some 15 percent over the current New York Stock Exchange quote.

But the fact that the stock is trading at 50 times current earnings—a very high multiple given the state of the New York market—has a number of investors concerned about the downside vulnerability of the stock price. And if the stock price falls, the bond's conversion premium widens and, inevitably, the price of the bond sinks. This of course is a short-term worry given the 15-year life of the bond.

Hong Kong Land's $50 million issue is reportedly moving a little better, but only among investors interested in getting into or expanding their positions in Hong Kong investments.

With that much paper on offer in a rather grudging market, several bankers moaned at the news that Airlease International Finance is in the market for $30 million in a 15-year offering expected to carry an 8 3/4 percent coupon.

The loan is guaranteed by Britain's four largest commercial banks—Barclays, Midland, Lloyds and National Westminster—which, the issue managers say, qualify the loan for triple-A status.

The only other issue in the market, and reportedly much in demand, is a 100 million DM loan for National Westminster which is expected to be offered at par with a coupon of 8 percent.

News of syndicated bank loans was heavy last week but most noteworthy was the return of the Japanese banks.

Occidental Petroleum placed $25 million in 8-year paper with 10 Japanese-based institutions. The notes carry an interest equivalent to the six-month Eurodollar rate plus 1.125 points. Also negotiated were a $50 million, 12-year floating rate loan for Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Economico of Brazil; a $40 million, 10-year note for the government of Zaire and a $20 million, 12-year loan for Bulgaria.

Syndicated among banks of varied nationality were a $40 million, 10-year loan for the state-run Korean Exchange Bank and a $20 million, 10-year credit for Senegal.

In the secondary market for dollar Eurobonds, prices eased last week and pushed up yields, which, as calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, were:

International Institutions (7-15 years)
Sept. 12: 9.21% Sept. 5: 9.06%

Industrials (7-15 years)
Sept. 12: 9.06% Sept. 5: 9.05%

Industrials (3-7 years)
Sept. 12: 8.61% Sept. 5: 8.55%

Market Turnover

	Sept. 14	Sept. 7
Cedel	$107.1 mil.	$ 97.2 mil.
Euroclear	$139.8 mil.	$143.4 mil.

USC Has a Tough Beginning

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 16 (AP).—Southern California, scratching out touchdowns by Anthony Davis and Pay Haden, survived a scare by prohibitive underdog Arkansas to whip the Razorbacks, 17-0.

The defending national champions registered their 13th consecutive victory with the season-opening triumph over a young, inexperienced and lightly-regarded Arkansas team that dominated most of the first half with a gang-tackling defense and the signal-calling of sophomore quarterback Mike Kirkland.

Davis dove over the goal line from one yard out with only 45 seconds left in the second quarter and Haden scrambled 14 yards up the middle on a quarterback keeper with only 1:40 left in the game. A 22-yard field goal by Chris Limahelu earlier in the fourth quarter put Southern Cal ahead, 10-0.

Penn State 20, Stanford 6

At Stanford, Calif., defensive back Jim Bradley made two important plays, including a fumble recovery that led to Penn State's first touchdown, as the Nittany Lions beat Stanford, 20-6. Penn State held off the Cardinals' rushing offense and sacked quarterback Mike Boryla seven times.

Senior halfback John Cappelletti and junior quarterback Tom Shuman were the Penn State offensive stars. Cappelletti ran for one touchdown, setting it up with a 17-yard completion to Chuck Hard in the third period. Shuman threw a 14-yard touchdown pass to Gary Hayman in the second quarter two plays after Bradley recovered a fumble by Stanford halfback Scott Laidlaw.

Northwestern 14, Mich. State 10

At Evanston, Ill., Mitch Anderson's 10-yard touchdown pass to Steve Craig in the fourth quarter lifted Northwestern to a 14-10 Big Ten victory over Michigan State. The game marked the coaching debut of Denny Stolz at Michigan State and Johnny Pont at Northwestern and was the Wildcats' first opening victory in six years.

Both Northwestern touchdowns resulted from turnovers. The Wildcats picked up a fumble in the second quarter and marched 53 yards, with Stan Key diving over for the touchdown. Trailing 10-7 in the final period, Pete Wessel intercepted a Charley Baggett pass and returned 35 yards to set up the winning touchdown.

Michigan 31, Iowa 7

Quarterback Dennis Franklin, working the option superbly, guided highly-ranked Michigan on four long touchdown drives to defeat Iowa, 31-7. Michigan scored on its first two possessions and then wore down the improving but error-prone Iowa team in the Big Ten game.

Purdue 14, Wisconsin 13

At Madison, Wis., Purdue scored the go-ahead touchdown on Bob Bobrowski's nine-yard run in the fourth quarter and then blocked an extra point try by Wisconsin's Rick Barrios with just more than 5 minutes left for a 14-13 victory in the Big Ten opener.

Illinois 28, Indiana 14

At Bloomington, Ind., Illinois and Indiana traded mistakes today with the Illini coming out on top on points 28-14, in a Big Ten contest. The Illinois triumph spoiled the debut of Indiana coach Lee Corso, whose team fumbled the ball five times and were the victims of four Illinois interceptions.

A pair of second-period touchdowns by Illini sophomore fullback Steve Greene were decisive.

Georgia 7, Pittsburgh 7

At Athens, Georgia was held to a surprising 7-7 tie by Pittsburgh in Johnny Majors's first game as Pitt's coach. The Panthers, who had a 1-10 won-lost season a year ago, nearly won as freshman field-goal kicker Carson Long missed on a 34-yard attempt with 3:10 to go when the kick slithered off to the side.

Ohio State 56, Minnesota 7

At Columbus, Ohio, Archie Griffin returned a kickoff 93 yards, Neal Colzie ran back a punt 78 yards for touchdowns and Harold (Champ) Henson scored three times to power third-ranked Ohio State to a 56-7 triumph over Minnesota in a Big Ten opener. Griffin rolled up 249 yards.

Oklahoma State 56, Texas Arl. 7

At Stillwater, Okla., the defense set up four scores and quarterback Brent Blackman supplied the offense as Oklahoma State ripped Texas Arlington, 56-7.

Oklahoma 42, Baylor 14

At Waco, Texas, Oklahoma's sophomore quarterback Steve Davis and halfback Joe Washington dashed for two touchdowns each in a 42-14 rout of Baylor, marking the debut of Sooner coach Barry Switzer. The Sooners cashed four Baylor miscues into first-half touchdowns as they built up a 35-0 lead.

Houston 24, Rice 6

Nationally-ranked Houston broke out of a first-half slump with two second-half touchdown runs by Reggie Cherry to beat Rice, 24-6. Held to a total of 177 yards and a 3-3 tie in the first half, the Cougars gained 114 yards in the third quarter and took the lead for good late in the period on Cherry's one-yard plunge.

Alabama 66, California 0

At Birmingham, Ala., quarterbacks Gary Rutledge and Richard Todd threw four long touchdown passes as Alabama overwhelmed California, 66-0. The Crimson Tide turned their wishbone into a passing defense and stunned California with scoring pass plays of 32, 16, 46 and 86 yards. Sophomore Joe Dale Harris caught the two longer ones.

Auburn 18, Oregon St. 9

At Birmingham, Ala., quarterback Wade Whatley insured an 18-9 Auburn victory over Oregon State. With a one-point lead, Auburn's David Langner put the ball on the Oregon State 17 with an interception and 23-yard return. One play later, Whatley ran it across on a bootleg.

Tenn 21, Duke 17

Quarterback Condredge Holloway brought ninth-ranked Tennessee back from the brink of defeat by diving to the one-yard line on a fourth-down play to set up a Vol touchdown and a 21-17 home victory.

LSU 17, Colorado 6

At Baton Rouge, La., the passing of junior quarterback Mike Miley inspired underdog Louisiana State to a 17-6 upset over Colorado. It was Colorado's first loss of a season opener since 1956.

At Syracuse, Bowling Green State of Ohio trounced Syracuse, 41-14, in an upset before 18,254 shocked and silent fans in Archbold Stadium. It was the second year in a row that the Falcons, from the Mid-American Conference, had posted a season-opener upset. Last year they beat Purdue, 17-14.

Led by a quick and talented defense in the early going, Bowling Green ruined the beginning of Ben Schwartzwalder's final season as Syracuse coach.

Navy 37, VMI 8

At Lexington, Va., flashy running back Cleveland Cooper ran for 172 yards and two touchdowns and sock-footed kicker Steve Dykes booted three field goals to lead Navy to a 37-8 season-opening victory over Virginia Military Institute. Cooper scored on a pair of one-yard runs. Senior quarterback Al Glenny rolled out to score from two yards out and Dykes kicked a 26-yard field goal as the Midshipmen ran up a 24-0 halftime lead.

Missouri 17, Miss. 0

At Columbia, Mo., Tommy Reamon came off the bench and scored two touchdowns, one on a dazzling 70-yard burst, lifting Missouri to a 17-0 victory over Mississippi.

Quake in California

FRESNO, Calif., Sept. 16 (AP).—An earthquake struck five central California counties Friday, shaking buildings and rattling windows. Residents of Fresno, Tulare, Mono, Inyo and Kern Counties felt the shock, which lasted two to four seconds. No injuries or damage were reported.

Turkish Crash Kills 21

ISTANBUL, Sept. 16 (AP).—At least 21 persons were killed and 25 injured today when a truck, carrying farm workers from one province to another, overturned in the Isparta Province of southwestern Turkey.

College Football Scores

East

Boston U. 16, Maine 13.
Bowling Green 41, Syracuse 14.
Bridgeport 14, Alfred 8.
CW Post 13, Delaware St. 0.
Delaware 49, W. Chester St. 24.
Frank.-Marsh. 21, Albright 14.
Hofstra 24, Wagner 13.
Holy Cross 38, Northeastern 14.
Juniata 28, Gettysburg 3.
Lafayette 21, Kings Point 8.
Lehigh 32, Conn. 20.
Mass. 21, Villanova 20.
So. Conn. 9, Coast Guard 6.
Springfield 34, Cortland 20.
Vermont 14, American Inter. 7.

South

Alabama 66, California 0.
Auburn 18, Oregon St. 9.
Florida 21, Kansas St. 10.
Georgia 7, Pittsburgh 7.
Grambling 22, Alcorn A-M 6.
Howard 38, Maryland (E. Shore) 14.
Kentucky 31, Va. Tech. 26.
LSU 17, Colorado 6.
Morgan St. 32, Alabama St 0.
Marshall 24, Morehead St. 17.
Navy 34, VMI 8.
No. Carolina 34, Wm-Mary 27.
No. Carolina St. 43, Virginia 23.
Richmond 42, Davidson 0.
So. Carolina 41, Georgia Tech 28.
S. Caro. St. 14, N. Caro. St. 14.
Tampa 35, Toledo 25.
Tennessee 21, Duke 17.
Tenn. St. 54, Alabama A-M 21.
The Citadel 25, Presbyterian 13.
Vanderbilt 14, U-Tenn. (Chatt.) 12.
Wake Forest 9, Florida St. 7.
West Virginia 20, Maryland 13.

Midwest

Akron 51, Butler 19.
Bald. Wallace 21, Evansville (Ind.) 14.
Cincinnati 40, Xavier (Ohio) 7.
Coe 41, Grinnell 7.
Idaho St. 21, Hayward St. 7.
Illinois 28, Indiana 14.
Kansas 29, Wash. St. 8.
Kent St. 10, Louisville 3.
Miami (Ohio) 32, Dayton 8.
Michigan 31, Iowa 7.
Missouri 17, Mississippi 0.
Northwestern 14, Michigan St. 10.
Ohio St. 56, Minnesota 7.
Otterbein 30, Kenyon 8.
Oberlin 51, Centre (Ky.) 28.
Purdue 14, Wisconsin 13.
West. Michigan 13, Long Beach St. 8.

Southwest

Jackson St. 32, Prairie View 7.
Memphis St. 24, N. Texas St. 3.
New Mexico 48, N. Mexico St. 6.
Oklahoma 42, Baylor 14.
Oklahoma St. 56, Texas (Arl.) 7.
Pacific 34, UT-El Paso 9.
SMU 49, Santa Clara 7.
Texas Tech 29, Utah 22.
Tulsa 48, W. Texas St. 3.

West

Arizona 21, Wyoming 7.
Arizona St. 26, Oregon 20.
Hawaii 10, Washington 7.
Penn St. 20, Stanford 6.
So. California 17, Arkansas 0.

Friday, Saturday Line Scores

FRIDAY'S GAMES
NATIONAL LEAGUE

Pittsburgh .... 300 000 000—3 7 1
St. Louis .... 100 000 000—1 8 1
Briles, Hernandez (7) and May; Cleveland, Hrabosky (8) and Simmons. W—Briles (13-12). L—Cleveland (13-9).

Los Angeles ... 400 003 312—13 17 0
Houston .... 000 100 000— 1 4 1
Messersmith (13-10) and Ferguson; Reuss, Upshaw (6), Dierker (7), Cosgrove (8), J. Crawford (9) and Jutze. L—Reuss (15-11).

Atlanta .... 001 130 001—6 10 0
Cincinnati ...... 100 020 103—7 10 0
Harrison, House (9), J. Niekro (9) and Dietz, Casanova; Gullett, Banney (6), Hall (8), Borbon (9) and Bench. W—Borbon (9-4). L—J. Niekro (2-4). HR—Evans (39th), Johnson (41st).

Philadelphia .... 011 000 000—2 7 2
Montreal .... 120 000 00x—3 5 2
Carlton (11-8) and Boone; Moore, Taylor (5) and Boccabella. W—Taylor (2-0).

San Francisco... 000 000 120—3 7 0
San Diego ...... 002 101 00x—4 10 3
Marichal, Moffitt (7) and Arnold; Kirby, Caldwell (9) and Kendall. W—Kirby (8-16). L—Marichal (10-13). HR—Matthews (11th).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Cleveland .... 000 102 001—4 11 0
Boston .... 000 303 00x—6 6 1
Timmerman, Hilgendorf (6) and Duncan; Tiant, Bolin (9) and Montgomery. W—Tiant (18-12). L — Timmerman (8-7). HR—Yastrzemski (16th), T. Smith (2d).

Milwaukee ...... 000 000 010—1 5 1
Detroit .... 000 011 00x—2 8 0
Colborn (19-10) and Porter; Lolich, Hiller (8) and Sims. W—Lolich (15-13).

Minnesota ...... 020 200 101—6 7 0
Chicago .... 000 000 000—0 4 1
Blyleven (18-15) and Mitterwald; Bahnsen, Gossage (8) and Brinkman, Varney (9). L—Bahnsen (16-18). HR—Darwin (17th), Holt (11th).

Texas .... 000 001 000 0—1 6 0
Oakland ...... 100 000 000 4—5 9 0
Bibby, Allen (10) and Suarez; Hunter (19-4) and Tenace. L—Allen (0-5). HR—Burroughs (26th), Tenace (23d).

Kansas City ... 000 100 001—2 6 2
California ...... 000 110 01x—3 7 1
Busby, Hoerner (8), Bird (8) and Taylor; Tanana (1-1) and Stelmaszek. L—Busby (14-14). HR—McRae (9th).

SATURDAY'S GAMES
NATIONAL LEAGUE

Los Angeles ...... 000 001 000—1 6 0
Houston .... 003 010 01x—5 6 1
Downing, Shanahan (7) and Ferguson; Griffin (2-6) and Jutze. L—Downing (9-9). HR—Griffin (1st), Cedeno (22d), Buckner (8th), Wynn (20th).

Pittsburgh .... 300 000 400—7 7 1
St. Louis .... 000 001 210—4 11 0
Rooker, Johnson (6), Giusti (7), Hernandez (9) and Sanguillen; Nagy, Pena (1), Murphy (4), Segui (7), Andrews (8), Fisher (9) and Simmons. W—Rooker (9-5). L—Nagy (0-2). HR—Parker (4th).

Atlanta .... 000 100 010 0—2 8 0
Cincinnati ... 000 200 000 1—3 9 0
P. Niekro, Ford (7) and Casanova; Norman, Carroll (8), Hall (8), Borbon (10) and Bench, Plummer (7). W—Borbon (10-4). L—Ford (1-1). HR—Griffey (3d), Perez (24th).

San Fran. ...... 002 002 010—5 6 2
San Diego ...... 000 010 010—2 11 2
Bradley, Sosa (7), McMahon (9) and Rader; Troedson, Snook (7), Ross (9) and Kendall. W—Bradley (13-11). L—Troedson (6-3). HR—Kingman (22d).

(First Game)
Chicago .... 000 000 100—1 9 0
New York .... 210 000 20x—5 7 0
Jenkins, Locker (7), Paul (7) and Hundley; Stone, McGraw (7) and Grote. W—Stone (11-3). L—Jenkins (12-15).

(Second Game)
Chicago .... 030 200 011—7 12 0
New York .... 000 000 000—0 10 0
Reuschel (13-15) and Rudolph; Sadecki, Capra (4), Swan (6) and Grote. L—Sadecki (4-4). HR—Santo (18th), Cardenal (11th).

Philadelphia ... 100 000 120 0—4 11 1
Montreal ...... 000 400 000 1—5 10 0
Ruthven, Diorio (4), Lersch (5), Brandon (7), Scarce (8), Culver (10) and Boone; Torrez, Marshall (7), Scott (9), Walker (10) and Stinson, Humphrey (7), Boccabella (8). W—Walker (7-5). L—Scarce (1-7).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York ...... 200 000 010—3 11 0
Baltimore .... 000 000 000—0 4 0
Stottlemyre (14-15) and Munson; McNaddy (16-15) and Williams.

Texas .... 000 000 100—1 9 0
Oakland .... 210 000 00x—3 6 0
Broberg (4-8) and Billings; Blue, Fingers (6) and Fosse. W—Blue (15-9).

Kansas City .... 000 010 000—1 3 2
California .... 120 000 000—3 10 0
Garber (9-9) and Kirkpatrick; Ryan (18-16) and Torborg.

Milwaukee ...... 010 011 000—3 5 0
Detroit .... 001 000 03x—4 6 2
Slaton, Short (6), Sprague (8) and Rodriguez; Coleman, Hiller (9) and Sims. W—Coleman (20-15). L—Slaton (12-13). HR—Brinkman (7th).

Minnesota ...... 000 000 310—4 11 0
Chicago .... 225 200 00x—11 13 1
Decker, Fife (3), Albury (4), Campbell (6), Hands (8) and Mitterwald; Acosta (8) and Brinkman. W—Wood (24-19). L—Decker (10-8). HR—Melton (19th).

Cleveland .... 120 022 000—9 11 1
Boston .... 003 021 101—8 12 1
Tidrow, Hilgendorf (7), Sanders (7) and Duncan; Pattin, Curtis (5) and Montgomery. W—Tidrow (13-14). L—Pattin (13-15). HR—Gamble (20th), Ellis (12th), Miller (6th), Yastrzemski (17th).

More Sports News On Page 13

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

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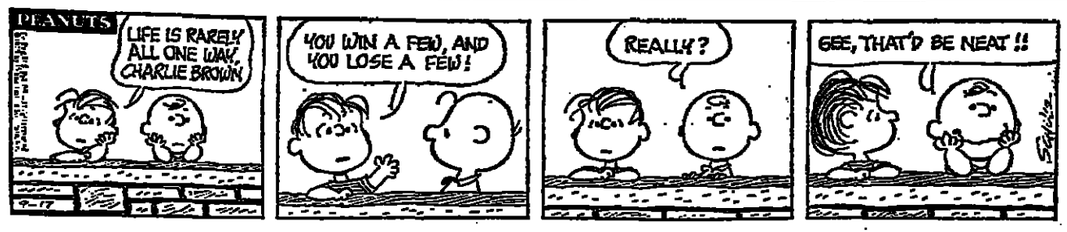
THE JAZZ CABARET of the CHAMPS-ELYSEES



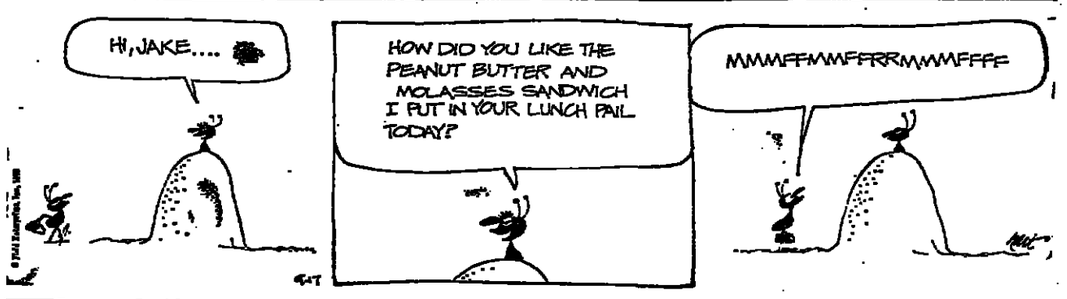
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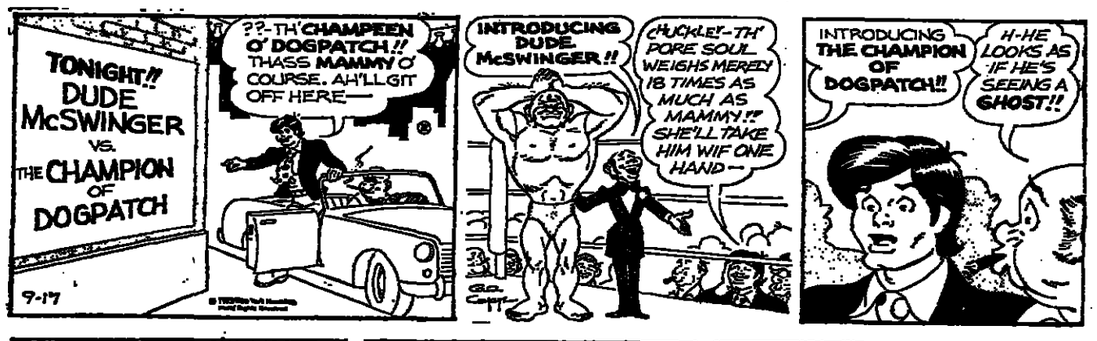
PEANUTS



B.C.



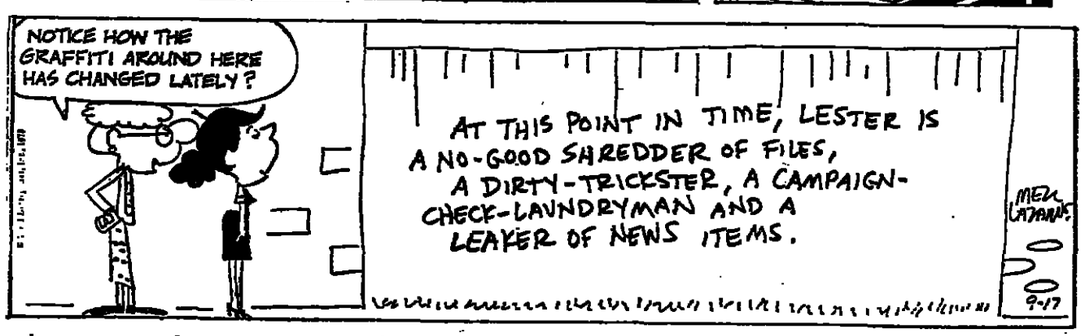
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BEETLE BAILEY



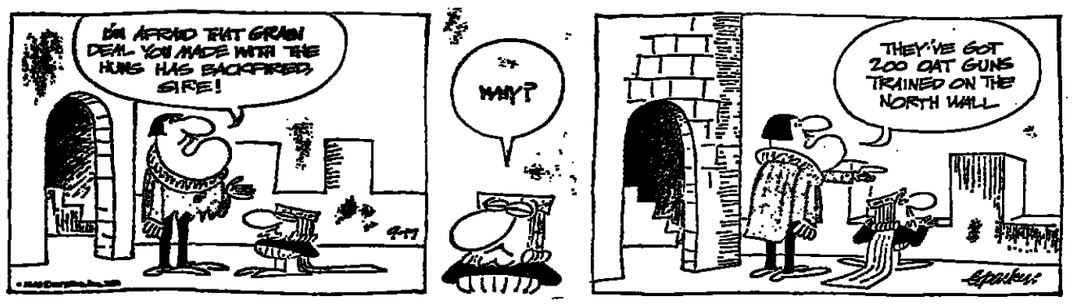
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CHESS — By Robert Byrne

When countryman meets fellow countryman over the board, the outcome cannot be predicted, unless you know the antagonists. In the second Interzonal, in Petropolis, Brazil, the game between the two Yugoslav entrants, Ljubomir Ljubojevic and Borislav Ivkov, ended in the quickest of quick draws.

Ivkov, who had been shuffling through the event without great expectations, had no desire to spoil the chances of his 23-year-old countryman, who was making a terrific bid for one of the top three places necessary for participation in the world championship candidates' matches. As for Ljubojevic, he did not want to provoke the ire of a leader of his country's chess fame.

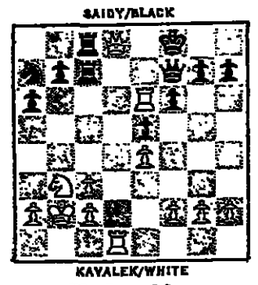
However, not all compatriots share that benign attitude. Whenever the late Leonid Stein met one of his up-and-coming fellow Russians in an international tournament, he went out mercilessly to win. Stein knew he had the advantage over his foreign rivals in his greater familiarity with the flaws in his countryman's play, and it never entered his head not to make use of it.

Ljubomir Kavalek, the American grandmaster, takes a similar sporting attitude toward his fellows. On his way to first place in Netanya, Israel, ahead of Samuel Reshevsky of the United States —who nailed second prize— Kavalek had no scruples about extracting a point from Anthony Saidy, also of the United States. Saidy came in tied for fifth place with Jair Kraidman.

Did Kavalek know something about the loopholes in Saidy's knowledge of the Richter-Rauzer attack in the Sicilian Defense? In place of the favored 9 P-B4, Kavalek chose the neglected 9 N-N3, which directly exposes the Black QP to pressure.

The most efficient way to anticipate White's threat of

SAIDY/BLACK



KAVALEK/WHITE

Final position

10 BxN would have been 9...Q-N3, putting the KBP under observation, but Saidy, finding himself on long-forgotten ground, played the inferior 9...P-QR3. Rather than permit the break-up of his kingside by 10...PxB, which would have invited attack with Q-R6 and R-Q3, Saidy sacrificed a pawn with 10...BxB.

Although that strategy often works in similar situations, since Black does do some damage to the White king position by 11...BxN; 12 PxB, Kavalek's 13 Q-N3 (which Tal had used to defeat Kramer in the Olympiad at Varna, 1962) keeps everything under control. White's pawn ahead — the doubled QBP—may not look like much, but, in an end game, Black would be hard pressed to prevent its exchange for the QNP.

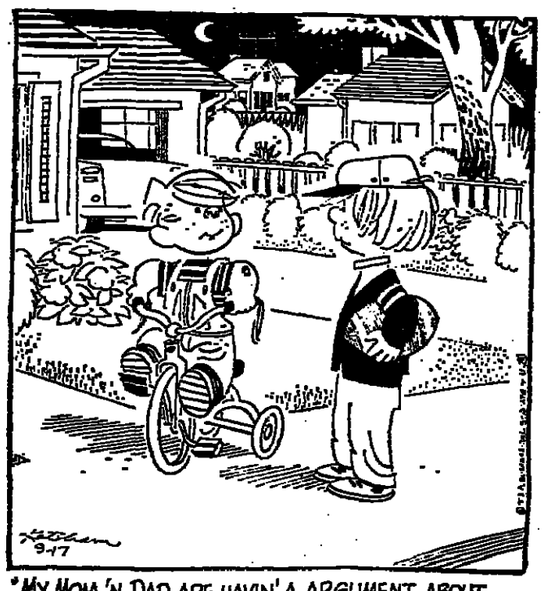
Saidy's attempts to mount an attack on the QB file by doubling rooks at move 19 were severely hampered by Kavalek's hammerlock on the Q file with his rooks. When Kavalek tripled his heavy pieces with 22 Q-Q5, Saidy found himself virtually in zugzwang.

Saidy's 22 . . . N-R2?? (22 . . . R-K1 or 22 . . . Q-B2 were better, though not sufficient to hold the game) allowed Kavalek to set up the *rook-winning haymaker*, 24 Q-Q8ch!, which forced Saidy's resignation.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

White Kavalek	Black Saidy	White Kavalek	Black Saidy	White Kavalek	Black Saidy
1 P-K4	P-QB4	9 N-N3	P-QR3	17 KR-Q1	R-B2
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	10 BxN	BxB	18 K-N2	Q-K2
3 P-Q4	PxP	11 QxP	BxN	19 Q-K3	KR-B1
4 NxP	N-KB3	12 PxB	O-B3	20 Q-B5	P-B3
5 N-QB3	P-Q3	13 Q-N3	P-K4	21 R-Q6	K-B1
6 B-KN5	P-K3	14 B-B4	B-K3	22 Q-Q5	N-R2
7 Q-Q2	B-K2	15 BxB	QxB	23 R-K6	Q-B2
8 O-O-O	O-O.	16 R-Q5	QR-B1	24 Q-Q5ch	Resigns

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

THE HONORARY CONSUL

By Graham Greene. 315 pp. Simon & Schuster. $7.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

I remember a scene from "The Power and the Glory" in which the starving "whisky priest" stumbles on a house that is abandoned except for a fierce, half-crippled dog. On the floor there is a bone and the famished priest notices that a few scraps of meat still remain on it. However, when he edges toward it, the dog growls and prepares to attack. Feigning nonchalance, the priest hums a few lines from the litany—begging the Lord's forgiveness at the same time, he snatches the bone and escapes. In another scene, the priest visits his tiny village, where the people are forbidden to harbor him under pain of death. When the police search the village, his common-law wife throws his suitcase with his vestments and other requisites for saying mass onto the reeking garbage dump. As he goes there to retrieve them later, a small girl watches him rummage among the filth. He looks up to meet her eyes and realizes that she is his illegitimate daughter.

In these two episodes, Greene achieves a perfect union of pathos and irony. The action could not be closer to, or more consonant with, the symbolism. Speech is unnecessary because everything else is eloquent. Nothing could improve the economy or intensity of these passages and I cannot think of a better lesson in how literature seizes life by the throat. But this, unfortunately, is a talent that Greene seems to have forgotten. He has become wordy, and what's worse, his most recent characters are melodramatically lost for reasons that are barely sufficient. They have declined from inevitability to plausibility.

Plarr, the central character, is a doctor, with all the predictable world-weary pragmatism we have come to expect of doctors in fiction. But I should think that Greene, of all people, would have known how to transcend this cliché, just as his "whisky priest" both personified and contradicted his calling. Like the protagonist of one of Greene's other novels, Plarr is a "burnt-out case." He is mechanically absorbed in his work and an occasional mistress, whom he sees only on the operating table of his desire. The single woman who moves him is Clara, an enigmatic young prostitute whom he sees but procrastinates over at the brothel of Sanchez.

"The Honorary Consul" revolves around the kidnapping of old Charlie Fortnum, a semiofficial and unimportant *functionary* in the small South American town where he and Plarr live. But the revolutionaries are amateurs —like all revolutionaries except Jesus, the author implies. They meant to take the American ambassador and seized Fortnum by mistake. Doggedly, however, they decide to hold him anyway and demand the release of 10 political prisoners in exchange for his life. Two of the revolutionaries are school *friends of Plarr's. One is* Aquino, a poet, who with characteristic Latin bombast writes only of death. The other is Leon, the unfrocked priest we have been resignedly awaiting all this while.

Small ironies begin to buzz like mosquitoes through the plot. Saavedra, an old-fashioned forgotten novelist who is obsessed with *machismo*—Saavedra was Cervantes's abandoned family name—offers himself as hostage in Fortnum's place. But nobody wants either of them and the revolutionaries are exposed as innocents who do not understand that nothing but power is valued by those in power.

In their impotence, they fall back on bravado and propose to kill the totally irrelevent Fortnum. They will show the world that they mean business, even though they are in the wrong business, Plarr, who has come to treat a wound that Fortnum suffered in trying to escape, shrugs his way into an interminable theological debate with Leon. To give Greene his due, Leon's "radical" theology is none of the usual leftover dishes cooked up of Marx, Freud and St. Augustine. It may be, though, that Leon's God is even less interesting. He is both good and evil, with a "day side" and a "night side." When we get a familiar reference to Hitler and 6 million dead in concentration camps, we wince for this line that no lighting of candles, no sacrificing of characters, can redeem.

I want to say, however, that if this is not Greene at his best, he is never less than a very good writer. Confused as he is by a comic-opera *machismo*, Saavedra still has the absurd, last-ditch dignity of a Don Quixote. Fortnum's drunken muddling through achieves a forlorn majesty in the best British tradition. Lost in the labyrinth of their revolutionary principles, the kidnappers are like dutiful rats in a maze.

Preaching, I would say, is the principal cause of Greene's falling off as a novelist. When he crucified his "whisky priest" in "The Power and the Glory," the reader underwent that religious experience we call art. But when the author tries to put his religion on a rational basis in "The Honorary Consul," when he talks his sinners to death, he renounces the element of magic that both his mythologies need.

Mr. Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

B	E	E		P	L	A	T	O		J	E	F	F	
L	U	N	T		H	A	D	O	N		J	I	L	E
O	R	G	A	N	I	Z	A	T	I	O	N	M	A	N
B	E	R	K	E	L	E	Y		A	X	O	M	S	
			E	R	I	S		J	A	F	E			
G	O	S	S	I	P		C	A	N	I	S	T	E	R
E	T	T	U		J	U	L	E	S		E	M	U	
T	H	E	P	O	W	E	R	S	T	H	A	T	R	E
T	E	R		B	E	L	L	E		B	R	E	D	
O	R	N	A	T	E	L	Y		S	Q	U	A	R	E
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V	E	S	T	E	D	I	N	T	E	R	E	S	T	S
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C	O	E	D		B	E	N	N	Y			S	O	S

CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 High passes
5 "Where there's ——— . . ."
10 Highlands native
14 This: Lat.
15 Birthplace of Livy
16 Charlie's spouse
17 Glacial ridges: Var.
18 Tusky turret
20 Sunset ——
22 Perfume resin
23 One-pointer in football: Abbr.
24 Relative, to Uncle Remus
26 Aleutian island
28 ". . . wet with honest ——"
30 Overland movers
34 Ordinal suffix
35 Writer Mannes
37 Contents of la plume
38 Scut
40 Split —— (cavil)
42 Addis Ababa's province
43 "The —— Loving"
45 Clumsy
47 Murrow et al.
48 Increasing severalfold
50 Framework
52 Mend
53 Rice wine
54 P. I. peak
56 Upstate N. Y. village
59 Newspaper edition
63 Kind of panel
66 "Wind in the Willows" character
67 "Paradise ——"
68 Lachrymose lady
69 Gaelic
70 Rapier
71 That is: Abbr.
72 Actor Robert

DOWN

1 Cartoonist Addams
2 Hop dryer
3 Goneril's father
4 Journalist
5 Bee: Prefix
6 Vacillate
7 Baal, for one
8 Decoy
9 Nonprofessional
10 Welland's counterpart
11 Ranch figure
12 "—— penny, . . ."
13 Kind of remark
19 Championship
21 Stroller
25 Arctic base
27 Pans
28 Bart of football
29 Home, to Fala
30 Contesting
31 Swiss river
32 Undermine
33 Red and Black
34 "L'——, c'est moi"
36 Cloud or tree
39 Ear part
41 Dog's friend: Abbr.
44 Bent
46 Gate money
49 Some of the Big Ten
51 On the right
53 Parvenus
54 Fit
55 Leaky-faucet sound
57 Bibliographic notation
58 Hautboy
60 Sir Robert Peel, for one
61 Tabula ——
62 Arabian area
64 Midi summer
65 Kind of proceeds

هكذا من الأصل

NFL Season Opens

Bills' Simpson Runs to Record

FOXBORO, Mass., Sept. 16 (UPI).—O.J. Simpson ripped loose for a National Football League record of 250 yards rushing and scored on runs of 80 and 22 yards today as the Buffalo Bills whipped the New England Patriots, 34-13, in their season opener.

Simpson's performance eclipsed the old record of 247 yards set by Willie Ellison of the Los Angeles Rams in 1971. He also set a Schaefer Stadium record with his 80-yard romp and eclipsed both the career and single-game marks for the Bills.

Simpson put the Bills in front to stay at 7-6 when he broke tackles by Steve Kiner and Dave Rowe and raced the 80 yards along the right sideline at 12 minutes 49 seconds of the opening quarter.

The Patriots had opened the scoring just 18 seconds earlier on a seven-yard touchdown run by Rookie Sam Cunningham, but placer Bill Bell missed the extra point try on a bad snap from center.

Simpson, the leading rusher in the NFL last year, broke loose again along the right side for his 22-yard run and a 24-13 Buffalo lead with seven seconds gone in the fourth quarter.

His day's work topped the old Buffalo single game mark of 243 yards set by Cookie Gilchrist 10 years ago and the career team mark of 3,258 yards held by Wray Carlton. Simpson now has 3,428 yards.

Larry Watkins scored the other two Buffalo touchdowns on runs of four and 15 yards while John Leypoldt booted a 48-yard field goal.

Mack Herron gave New England its other touchdown on his first play of the game, a 10-yard run at 11:53 of the third period.

In other NFL openers.

Browns 24, Colts 14

At Cleveland, Mike Phipps threw two touchdown passes to Frank Pitts to lead the Browns to a 24-14 victory over Baltimore. Phipps threw a 26-yard scoring pass to Pitts at the end of the first quarter and an eight-yarder at the end of the third as he hit 12 of 26 passes for 150 yards in the game.

Phipps also ran seven times for 55 yards and kept most of the Browns' drives going.

By contrast, Baltimore's touted rookie quarterback, Bert Jones, was almost powerless against the Browns and was sacked five times in the second half. On Phipps' first touchdown pass, Pitts got away from Baltimore defensive back Bruce Laird, but Laird ran the ensuing kickoff back 51 yards to the Cleveland 47-yard line. After four plays, Jones threw a 33-yard pass to Cotton Speyrer to tie the score 7-7.

On Baltimore's next series, Punter David Lee received a low snap and was tackled on his seven yard line. After three incomplete passes, Don Cockroft kicked a 14-yard field goal to put the Browns ahead, 10-7.

With 2:48 to play in the half, Clarence Scott intercepted a Jones pass on the Baltimore 45 and ran in untouched for a 17-7 Cleveland lead at the half.

Cowboys 20, Bears 17

At Chicago, the Bears gambled and lost on fourth down and Dallas cashed in for an 11-yard field goal by Toni Fritsch with 1:26 left in the game to pull out a 20-17 victory.

The Bears, after being down 17-0 at the half, seemed to have nailed down a 17-17 tie until late in the fourth quarter when they had a fourth down and less than a yard to go on their 26.

They lined up in punt formation and then the center snapped to blocking back Bob Parsons. Parsons lunged forward but was nailed for a three-yard loss and Dallas took over on the 23.

Roger Staubach, who had thrown two touchdown passes in the last 1:45 of the first half, worked the Cowboys down to the Bears' four, where Chicago's defense held and Fritsch came in to apply the clincher.

Falcons 62, Saints 7

At New Orleans, Dick Shiner completed three touchdown passes and the Atlanta defense made six interceptions to rout the Saints, 62-7. It was the most points ever scored in a game by the Falcons and also the most points scored against the Saints in their seven-year history.

Atlanta scored on a two-yard run by Art Malone, a 65-yard interception return by Tom Jayes, Ken Burrow's pass receptions of 34 and 23 yards, a 16-yard reception by Wes Chesson, a three-yard-run by Joe Profit, an eight-yard pass from Bob Lee to Eddie Ray, a one-yard run by Ray, and 45 and 21-yard field goals by Nick Mikemayer.

Giants 34, Oilers 14

At New York, sparked by an alert defensive unit that picked off four Dan Pastorini passes in the first half, and a pair of touchdown runs by Ron Johnson, the Giants built up a 27-0 halftime margin and coasted to a 34-14 victory over Houston. Johnson, who picked up 95 yards in 22 carries before he left the game early in the fourth period with bruised ribs, scored on a pair of one-yard runs in the second period. Norm Snead tossed a 14-yard touchdown pass to Don Herrmann as the Giants completely dominated the first half.

Pastorini, who completed only three passes for minus one yard while having four intercepted in the first half, came back in the third period to throw touchdown passes of seven yards to Dave Parks and 49 yards to Ken Burrough.

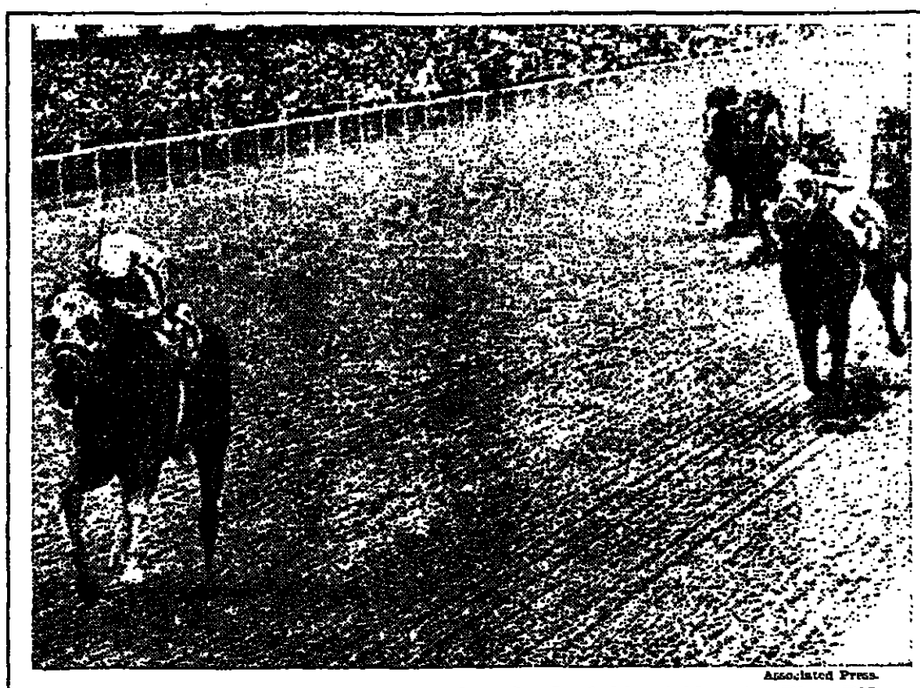
The TO passes were set up as John Charles and rookie middle linebacker Greg Bingham intercepted Snead passes.

Dawson Out

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (WP).—Len Dawson, a 17th-year quarterback, and Pat Sullivan, in his second year, were placed on the taxi squads of the Kansas City Chiefs and Atlanta Falcons, respectively, in National Football League player moves last night.

Meanwhile, Greg Pruitt, a star rookie running back for the Cleveland Browns, was placed on the Browns' taxi squad because of an injured ankle. He is out of today's opener against Los Angeles.

Dawson and Sullivan can be reactivated at the last minute under a new rule in effect this season.



Associated Press.

BIG DIFFERENCE—Secretariat finishes far ahead of his stablemate, Riva Ridge, in the $250,000 Marlboro Cup at Belmont Park in New York. Cougar 2d was third.

Secretariat Winner With Record Speed

By Gerald Strine

ELMONT, N.Y., Sept. 16 (WP).—Secretariat overwhelmed the finest horses in the United States in the $250,000 Marlboro Cup. At the finish of the 1 1/8 miles, the Triple Crown winner carried Meadow Stable's blue and white checkered silks to a smashing victory over stablemate Riva Ridge. His time of 1 minute 45 2/5 seconds shattered the world record for the distance over dirt by four-fifths of a second.

A crowd of 48,023 turned out at Belmont Park to see the Triple Crown winner's crowning achievement. The racing strip was extremely fast—earlier in the day, Desert Vixen won the Beldame in 1:46 1/5, tying Canonero's track record—but Secretariat was even faster, rallying from slightly off the pace under Ron Turcotte to score in hand by 3 1/2 lengths.

Penny Tweedy's Meadow Stable earned $205,000, including $150,000 first money, as Cougar II closed well to take third place in the brilliant field of seven. Secretariat and Riva Ridge, boasting five-sixths of the last two Triple Crowns, paid $2.80, $2.80 and $2.40 for $2 across the board as the 2-to-5 favorites. Key to the Mint, the 7-to-1 second choice, wound up last. Onion, which last month beat Secretariat, was fourth, Annihilate 'Em was fifth and Kennedy Road sixth.

The Marlboro, the first sponsored race in New York history, attracted a field that had won 63 stakes and $4,539,335. Secretariat, in winning, joined Riva Ridge and Cougar as equine millionaires, increasing his earnings to $1,132,089.

Secretariat carried 124 pounds, three over scale for 3-year-olds, while Riva Ridge picked up 127 and Cougar 126.

The Virginia-bred son of Bold Ruler is syndicated for $6,080,000 for breeding purposes, a career that is to start at the end of this year.

Dolphins Reach Mark; Redskins Get to Unitas

MIAMI, Sept. 16 (UPI).—Miami's patched-up defense kept San Francisco within range for three periods today until Bob Griese threw a fourth-quarter touchdown pass and Garo Yepremian kicked his third and fourth field goals of the game for a 21-16 opening-game victory to extend the Dolphins' NFL victory streak to a record 18 games.

Griese threw a 10-yard touchdown strike to Paul Warfield with 1:05 left in the game to tie the score at 13-13. Then Yepremian gave Miami in front for the first time on a 45-yard field goal with 1:05 left.

Yepremian's final field goal, a 31-yarder with 3:08 left, put the game out of reach. The 49ers quarterback gave Miami a two-point safety with a safety when center Jim Watson snapped the ball over punter Tom Wittum's head into the end zone with 5:40 remaining.

Yepremian kicked field goals of 31 yards in the first period and 31 in the second but San Francisco took a 10-6 lead into halftime.

Bruce Gossett kicked a 47-yard field goal early in the game and quarterback John Brodie engineered a 79-yard touchdown drive for the 49ers' first-half points.

Washington, playing with an injured knee, scored from the one-yard line with 1:02 remaining in the half to give San Francisco a 10-6 advantage.

Gossett, who missed two field-goal tries, also connected on a 31-yard field goal with 5:37 left in the third period to give the 49ers their 13-6 lead.

The victory was Miami's 18th straight in regular season and playoff action, including last year's record 17-0 perfect season that ended in the Super Bowl victory. The previous best streak of 7—was held by the Chicago Bears, who set the mark in 1933-34 and matched in in 1941-42.

Redskins 38, Chargers 0

At Washington, the Redskins converted three Mike Garrett fumbles into three first-period touchdowns and intercepted Johnny Unitas three times to crush the San Diego Chargers, 38-0. The victory ruined the debut of Unitas with San Diego and kept alive George Allen's record of never having lost an opening game in eight seasons as a head coach.

Garrett made his first fumble with the Chargers backed up on their goal line. Defensive end Marlon Briggs grabbed it off and ran it in from the two for the first Washington score.

Two minutes later, Unitas completed his first pass as a Charger to Garrett—but Garrett fumbled again. Washington's Ken Houston recovered and took the ball to the San Diego 22. Bill Kilmer hit Roy Jefferson on the 11 and Larry Brown took it across for another touchdown.

Unitas, 40, playing for San Diego after 17 seasons with the Baltimore Colts, was harassed heavily throughout the contest by the Redskins' defense. He was rocked on his first two pass attempts and wound up the day going three for losses five times before giving way to second stringer Wayne Clark with 9:40 left in the contest.

Cards 34, Eagles 23

At Philadelphia, St. Louis rallied for three first-period touchdowns behind Jim Hart's passing and rookie Terry Metcalf's running and survived a series of second-half mistakes to defeat Philadelphia, 34-23, in the coaching debut of the Cards' Don Coryell and the Eagles' Mike McCormack.

The Eagles pulled to within 24-23 on two touchdown passes by Roman Gabriel in the second half and Tom Dempsey's field goals of 36, 44 and 27 yards. But the Cards' Jim Bakken booted his second field goal with 70 seconds left and running back Donny Anderson scored his third touchdown 15 seconds later after Tom Sullivan fumbled away the kickoff.

Metcalf, a collegiate track star who leaps over tacklers the way he used to jump high hurdles, gained 133 yards on 16 carries and set up the first touchdown on a 50-yard draw play on the third play of the game. Hart then combined with Anderson on a two-yard scoring pass.

A fumble by Al Coleman on the ensuing kickoff and six penalties that cost the Eagles 71 yards in the first quarter contributed to the next two touchdowns on a four-yard burst by Anderson and a 40-yard bomb from Hart to Mel Gray.

Vikings 24, Raiders 16

At Bloomington, Minn., quarterback Fran Tarkenton passed for two touchdowns to lead the Vikings to a 24-16 victory over Oakland. Fullback Bill Brown plowed six yards for the Vikings' third touchdown and Fred Cox booted a 22-yard field goal for Minnesota's other points.

Oakland dominated on the ground but was able to score only one touchdown, on a 63-yard punt return by George Atkinson. The Raiders' other points came on three field goals by George Blanda.

Minnesota charged to a 10-0 lead in the first quarter. Oakland took over in the second period to lead 13-10 at the half. Blanda kicked his final field goal for nine yards early in the third quarter, but the Vikings took over for the rest of the way.

Tarkenton led a 73-yard touchdown drive late in the quarter. The key plays were a 14-yard pass from Tarkenton to Chuck Foreman, a 45-yard pass from Tarkenton to Stu Voight and finally a nine-yard pass from Tarkenton to Foreman, who caught the ball on the three, spun away from tackler Dan Conners and went over to put Minnesota ahead, 17-16.

The Vikings started their final drive late in the third period when linebacker Jeff Siemon forced Oakland's Mary Hubbard to fumble and recovered for Minnesota on the Raiders' 36. Brown finally drove over from the six.

Broncos 28, Bengals 10

At Denver, methodical Charley Johnson masterminded four lengthy scoring drives, including three which ended with Floyd Little plunging for touchdowns, in the Broncos' 28-10 triumph over Cincinnati.

Wide receiver Haven Moses sandwiched a 22-yard end-around for a touchdown in between a pair of one-yard first-half dives by Little. Little, who had 82 yards rushing despite being thrown for four losses, also scored from five yards out. Jim Turner kicked all four extra points, running his consecutive streak to 175.

Victory Meets Defeat, 130-0

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 16 (AP).—Victory Christian, fielding 18 players Friday night for its first football game ever left room for improvement.

Victory lost, 130-0, to cross-town college opponent University Christian, whose Scott Ward scored seven touchdowns.

"My coaching philosophy is a Christian philosophy," said losing coach Don Ramsey. "I don't know what his (the opposing coach) is."

The Scoreboard

TENNIS—At Aptos, Calif., Onny Parun of New Zealand and American Jeff Austin gained the finals of the $37,500-U.S. indoor championships. Parun beat American Richard Bohrnstedt, 6-4, 6-2. Austin defeated former UCLA teammate Haroon Rahim of Pakistan, 6-4, 7-5.

At Charlotte, N.C., Australia's Evonne Goolagong and Yevgeniya Biryukova of the Soviet Union advanced to the finals of a $40,000 classic. Miss Goolagong eliminated Martina Navratilova of Czechoslovakia, 6-2, 6-3, while Miss Biryukova edged Kazuko Sawamatsu of Japan, 6-4, 6-4.

Chris Evert had defaulted a quarterfinal match because of a virus.

At St. Louis, top-seeded Rosemary Casals, U.S., defeated fourth-seeded Kerry Melville of Australia, 6-3, 7-6, 6-4 and will meet fifth-ranked Karen Krantzcke of Australia in the finals of a $30,000 women's tournament. Miss Krantzcke topped Pam Teeguarden, U.S., 7-6, 4-6, 7-6.

Cards, Mets Triumph

Expos Cut Pirates' Margin to ½ Game

MONTREAL, Sept. 16 (UPI).—The Montreal Expos took advantage of three eighth-inning errors today to push across three runs and win their fifth game in a row, defeating the Philadelphia Phillies, 4-2, to move within one

Sunday

half game of first-place Pittsburgh in the National League East.

The Pirates were beaten by the St. Louis Cardinals, who are now two games back while the New York Mets, also winners today, are 2 1/2 behind the Pirates.

The Expos, who are now one game over .500, were trailing 2-1 when Tim Foli walked in the eighth and pitcher Steve Renko reached base safely when pitcher Jim Lonborg booted his bunt. Foli was thrown out at third on Larry Lintz's fielder's choice, but Montreal loaded the bases when Ron Fairly singled.

Ken Singleton hit a bouncer to second which Denny Doyle grabbed, but before he had a chance to get the ball to the plate, Renko had scored the tying run. Doyle threw anyway, and the wild toss got away from catcher Bob Boone, allowing Lintz to score the go-ahead run. Singleton's RBI was his 97th, tying him for the club record set by Rusty Staub in 1971.

Felipe Alou was walked intentionally and pinch-hitter Boots Day hit into a force out at third, but Mike Schmidt's throw to the plate in an attempt to double up Mashore was wild, allowing the run to score.

Cards 7, Pirates 3

At St. Louis, Tommie Agee's pinch-hit homer in the seventh provided the winning run as the Cardinals went on to salvage the finale of a three-game series with Pittsburgh, 7-3, behind the seven-hit pitching of Allen Foster and Al Hrabosky.

Foster held the Pirates most of the game, yielding only two hits over the last six innings he worked. He walked one batter as he raised his won-lost record to 13-8. Hrabosky notched his fifth save when he relieved in the ninth inning.

Agee, pinch hitting for Bake McBride with two out in the seventh, delivered a 400-foot solo shot to deep centerfield which broke a 3-3 tie. The Cardinals later rallied for three more runs in the eighth to ice the game.

Mets 4, Cubs 3

At New York, Jerry Grote's squeeze bunt in the eighth inning and the relief pitching of Harry Parker and Tug McGraw combined to give the Mets a 4-3 victory over the Chicago Cubs.

The Mets tomorrow night open a five-game series with the Pirates.

John Milner walked to open the eighth, the only walk allowed by loser Burt Hooton. Don Hahn singled him to third on a hit-and-run play and Grote surprised the Cubs by pushing a bunt past the pitcher with Milner breaking for the plate with the winning run.

Astros 6, Dodgers 2

At Houston, Don Wilson gave up seven hits and Bob Watson drove in the decisive run with a single in a four-run first inning to pace Houston to a 6-2 victory over Los Angeles. Willie Crawford drove in a run with a single in the first and Tom Paciorek cracked his third homer, with none aboard in the third, for the Dodgers' runs.

Reds 4, Braves 3

At Cincinnati, Larry Stahl's two-out pinch single in the 12th inning scored Denis Menke as the Reds defeated Atlanta, 4-3, to stretch their winning streak to seven games and boost their lead over Los Angeles to 6 1/2 games in the National League West.

Hank Aaron of the Braves, who needs only four home runs to equal Babe Ruth's career record of 174, did not start but pinch-hit in the ninth and triggered the tying rally when he doubled off the left-center-field fence.

Giants 9, Padres 4

At San Diego, Dave Kingman slammed his 23d and 24th home runs and Ron Bryant, the only National League pitcher to win 20 games this season, posted his 22d victory as San Francisco pounded the Padres, 9-4. Kingman, whose homers accounted for four runs, now has clubbed 13 homers in his last 21 games. During that span the San Francisco third baseman has driven in 21 runs.

Orioles 2, 5, Yanks 0, 7

In the American League, New York's Jim Ray Hart hit a bases-loaded double to spark a five-run fifth inning in a 7-5 nightcap victory as the Yankees split a doubleheader against Baltimore. The Orioles won the opener 2-0, behind Jim Palmer's two-hit pitching. Sparky Lyle came on in relief of Pat Dobson in the second game to notch his 27th save.

Twins 6, White Sox 1

At Chicago, Larry Hisle drove in three runs with his 13th and 14th homers to lead Minnesota and Dave Goltz to a 6-1 triumph over the White Sox. The Twins scored once in the opening inning off loser Terry Forster and drove the southpaw from the mound in the fifth with a three-run outburst. Two of the runs came on Hisle's first homer of the game.

Indians 5, Red Sox 1

At Boston, Frank Duffy drove in three runs and Walt Williams knocked in a pair as Cleveland defeated the Red Sox, 5-1, behind Gaylord Perry's four-hit pitching. Williams hit a two-run homer in the first off starter and loser Roger Moret after Buddy Bell had led off with a walk. The loss was the first for Moret after 11 straight triumphs.

Brewers 5, Tigers 3

At Detroit, rookie Charlie Moore drove in runs with his first two major league hits and Johnny Briggs hit a two-run homer to give Milwaukee a 5-3 victory over the Tigers. Rookie Eduardo Rodriguez raised his record to 8-6, allowing five hits in six innings before Billy Champion took over.

Pittsburgh Manages Well With Murtaugh

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 16 (UPI).—The return of Danny Murtaugh as manager and the hot bat of Dave Parker are continuing to work wonders for the Pittsburgh Pirates.

Parker drove in three runs with a homer and double and scored twice to lead Pittsburgh to a 7-4 victory yesterday over the St.

Saturday

Louis Cardinals. It was also the Pirates' seventh victory in nine games since Murtaugh, now serving his fourth term as manager, took over for fired Bill Virdon.

The loss was the seventh straight for the Cards, who are now three games behind the front-running Pirates in the National League East. Montreal remains in second place, 1 1/2 games behind Pittsburgh.

Parker's homer, his fourth, came in the Pirates' four-run seventh inning. Bob Robertson walked, advanced on a sacrifice and a single by pinch-hitter Gene Clines, and scored on a single by Rennie Stennett before Parker's belt.

Expos 5, Phils 4

At Montreal, Bob Bailey's bases-loaded single produced the winning run in the 10th inning as the Expos beat Philadelphia, 5-4, today.

Mets 5.0, Cubs 1,7

At New York, Rick Reuschel spaced 10 hits and two walks as the Chicago Cubs defeated New York, 7-0, in the second of their doubleheader after the Mets took the opener, 5-1.

Ron Santo's 18th home run, opening the second inning, ignited a three-run uprising against loser Ray Sadecki. A walk and Ken Rudolph's double produced the second run and Don Kessinger's single scored Rudolph.

Tug McGraw of the Mets picked up his third save in as many games in the opener. He took over from starter George Stone in the seventh with the Mets leading, 3-1, and the tying runs on base. The save was the 21st of the season for McGraw, who has two victories and eight saves in his 10 appearances since Aug. 7.

Giants 5, Padres 2

At San Diego, Dave Kingman hit a two-run homer in the sixth inning to lead San Francisco to a 5-2 victory over the Padres.

Reds 3, Braves 2

At Cincinnati, Tony Perez, slammed a two-out 10th-inning homer off rookie righthander Wenty Ford to give the Reds a 3-2 victory over Atlanta. Hank Aaron went hitless in four trips and walked once as he again failed to get his 711th homer.

Astros 5, Dodgers 1

At Houston, Cesar Cedeno's two-run home run and solo homers by Tom Griffin and Jimmy Wynn lifted the Astros to a 5-1 victory over Los Angeles.

Tigers 4, Brewers 3

At Detroit, Gates Brown's three-run double in the eighth inning gave Joe Coleman his second straight 20-victory season and enabled John Hiller to set an American League record for saves as the Tigers nipped Milwaukee, 4-3. Hiller, who came on in the ninth, topped the record of 35 saves set by Sparky Lyle of New York in 1972. He is one away from the major league record of 37 set by Clay Carroll with Cincinnati last season.

Indians 9, Red Sox 8

At Boston, John Ellis came off the bench to drive in six runs on a base-cleaning double and a three-homer as Cleveland outslugged the Red Sox, 9-8.

A's 3, Rangers 1

At Oakland, run-scoring singles by Gene Tenace and Bill North and a sacrifice fly by Pat Bourque netted the runs and Rollie Fingers saved Vida Blue's 18th victory as the A's defeated Texas, 3-1.

Yankees 3, Orioles 0

Mel Stottlemyre of the New York Yankees allowed four hits and won in Baltimore, 3-0, ending the Orioles' four-game winning streak. Stottlemyre defeated Baltimore for the fourth time this season without a loss, edging Dave McNally, who entered the game with a 3-0 record against the Yankees.

White Sox 11, Twins 4

At Chicago, southpaw Wilbur Wood, with the help of an 11-run cushion in the first four innings, coasted to his 24th victory as the White Sox beat Minnesota, 11-4.

Angels 3, Royals 1

At Anaheim, Calif., Nolan Ryan zeroed in on the all-time strike out record as he pitched a three-hitter to lead the Angels over Kansas City, 3-1. Ryan struck out 10 Royals to make his total 348 for the year, 34 shy of Sandy Koufax's major league record of 382. He moved to within one of Rube Waddell's American League mark.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	86	60	.589	—
Boston	81	66	.544	6 1/2
Detroit	79	69	.534	7
New York	74	74	.500	12
Milwaukee	70	79	.470	17 1/2
Cleveland	65	85	.433	22
Western Division				
Oakland	86	61	.585	—
Kansas City	80	68	.541	6 1/2
Chicago	73	75	.493	13 1/2
Minnesota	71	75	.486	14 1/2
California	68	76	.476	16
Texas	61	85	.349	24 1/2

(Sunday's games not included.)

Saturday's Results

Cleveland 9, Boston 8.
Detroit 4, Milwaukee 3.
Oakland 3, Texas 1.
New York 3, Baltimore 0.
Chicago 11, Minnesota 4.
California 3, Kansas City 1.

Friday's Results

California 3, Kansas City 2.
Oakland 5, Texas 1.
Detroit 2, Milwaukee 1.
Minnesota 6, Chicago 0.
Boston 8, Cleveland 4.
New York and Baltimore, rain.

Sunday's Games

Baltimore 2, 5, New York 0, 7.
Cleveland 5, Boston 1.
Kansas City at California.
Detroit 5, Milwaukee 3.
Minnesota 6, Chicago 1.
Texas at Oakland.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	74	71	.510	—
Montreal	72	73	.500	1 1/2
St. Louis	72	76	.490	3
New York	72	76	.486	3 1/2
Chicago	70	77	.476	5
Philadelphia	65	83	.439	10 1/2
Western Division				
Cincinnati	91	57	.615	—
Los Angeles	86	63	.577	5 1/2
San Francisco	82	65	.558	8 1/2
Houston	75	75	.500	17
Atlanta	73	76	.489	18
San Diego	64	83	.387	26 1/2

(Sunday's games not included.)

Saturday's Results

New York 5, 0, Chicago 1, 7.
Montreal 5, Philadelphia 4.
Pittsburgh 7, St. Louis 4.
Houston 5, Los Angeles 1.
Cincinnati 3, Atlanta 2.
San Francisco 5, San Diego 2.

Friday's Results

Pittsburgh 3, St. Louis 1.
Los Angeles 13, Houston 1.
San Diego 4, San Francisco 3.
Cincinnati 7, Atlanta 6.
Montreal 3, Philadelphia 2.
Chicago and New York, rain.

Sunday's Games

New York 4, Chicago 2.
Cincinnati 4, Atlanta 2.
St. Louis 7, Pittsburgh 3.
Montreal 4, Philadelphia 3.
San Francisco 9, San Diego 4.
Houston 6, Los Angeles 2.

Moore Ready To Join Winner

LONDON, Sept. 16 (Reuters).—England's soccer captain Bobby Moore wants to leave West Ham United, the English first division club which he was on for 15 years.

Moore, 32, who has played a record 107 times for England and led to World Cup victory in 1966, has talked to West Ham manager Ron Greenwood about leaving the club.

Moore is apparently upset about West Ham's poor start to the new season. It has yet to win after seven games, and Moore wants to join a club with prospects of becoming English league champions. Yesterday, West Ham—without Moore in the lineup—lost to Manchester United, 3-1.

Bulls Get Adelman

GRESHAM, Ore., Sept. 16 (AP).—The Portland Trail Blazers have traded guard Rick Adelman to the Chicago Bulls for a future draft choice and cash, the National Basketball Association club has disclosed.

More Sports News On Page 11

Irwin Up by 7 In Heritage Golf

HILTON HEAD ISLAND, S.C., Sept. 16 (UPI).—Hale Irwin, forging the biggest 54-hole lead of the 1973 pro golf tour, moved out in front by seven strokes yesterday after three rounds of the $50,000 Heritage golf classic.

Irwin, a former Colorado University football star, fired a third-round 6-under-par 65 to match the course record and post a 54-hole total of 200.

Californian Jerry Heard shot a 4-under-par 67 for a 207 total and second place. Another two strokes back, at 209, were South African Gary Player with a 68, Grier Jones with a 71 and Forrest Fezler, runner-up to Player in last week's Southern Open, with a 68.

Arnold Palmer double-bogeyed the 18th hole to fall to even-par 71 and a 214 total. First round leader Homero Blancas shot an 80 for 224.

Fillies Are Still Most Fashionable At French Track

PARIS, Sept. 16 (IHT).—The ladies are still in fashion on the horse racing scene here.

Lady Berry, the only filly in the 11-horse field, today ran away with the 450,000-franc (about $150,000) Prix Royal Oak at Longchamp. She won the 3,100-meter race by one and a half lengths from the favorite, Authi, with Balompie third.

As of now, the three top choices for the coming Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe—Oct. 7—are all fillies. The other two, Dahlia and Allez France, may face each other in the rich Prix Vermeille, also at Longchamp, next Sunday. And, of course, last year's Arc winner was a filly—San San.

Lady Berry, a French-bred, was ridden by Maurice Depalmas and is owned by Baron Guy de Rothschild.

Classic Upset

DONCASTER, England, Sept. 16 (Reuters).—English colt Peleid, which went off at odds of 28 to 1, scored an upset yesterday in the St. Leger, final classic of the English flat racing season.

Peleid's triumph in the one-mile, 6 1/2-furlong, event completed a double for his jockey, Frank Durr, who earlier this season won another classic, the English 2,000 Guineas, on 50-1 outsider Mon Fils.

Peleid, trained by Bill Elsey, closed quickly to finish 2-1/2 lengths clear of Buoy, with a third English entry, Duke of Ragusa, in third place in the field of 13.

Cavo Doro, the 9-4 favorite, was never within striking distance of the leaders after being last out of the stalls.

Donohue Ahead After First Heat Of Can-Am Race

EDMONTON, Canada, Sept. 16 (AP).—Mark Donohue came back from his bad start yesterday to win the first heat of the Can-Am Challenge Cup series race at Edmonton International Speedway.

Donohue, who won the pole position with his Porsche in qualifying, was passed by charging South African Jody Sheckter before he got to the first turn and later was close to at least two spinouts.

Five spills marked the first section of the 200-mile event. The second heat is scheduled for today.

Follmer, second to Donohue in this year's standings, spun out on the second lap with Donohue close behind. Later Follmer was forced to leave the race.

Donohue came into the Edmonton event with 70 points. Follmer 47. Donohue could clinch the championship with a victory today.

Mirage Victory

IMOLA, Italy, Sept. 16 (AP).—Derek Bell of Britain drove his Gulf Mirage to victory in the 500 kilometers auto race in this central Italian town today. Rolf Stommelen of West Germany, in an Alfa Romeo, was second.

Harness Driver Arrested by FBI

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (UPI).—The FBI said Friday it has arrested a Canadian harness race driver and charged him with lying to a Federal grand jury investigating an alleged $3-million superfecta fix at Yonkers and Roosevelt Raceways.

Elden Turcotte, 31, was arrested by FBI agents shortly after he reportedly told the grand jury that he had not pretended to own two race horses which actually belonged to Forrest Gerry, a former harness driver arrested last Sunday as the "mastermind" behind the alleged race fixing scheme.

Turcotte is not related to jockey Ron Turcotte, who rides Secretariat, the champion thoroughbred.

Federal authorities said they had "electronically intercepted" a conversation between Turcotte and Gerry in which Turcotte had discussed his pretending to own the two horses.

Observer

Life in the Capital

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK.—Reports that the President had been wiretapping his brother seemed in bad taste, coming as they did so soon after the President's plea to leave this sort of thing to the courts where he could withhold the evidence.



Baker

It made only a small splash, however. Some of the President's warmer admirers wrote acidly to the editor. Ha! What about the Democrats wiretapping Martin Luther King? Why didn't the editor report that instead of keeping the country distracted from its great tasks—keeping the minimum wage down, feeding our Communist friends—with these trifling reports about wiretapping?

Clergy favorable to the President took the obvious opportunity to defend him from the pulpit in sermons titled, "Am I My Brother's Tapper?"

On balance, however, the public passed over the news lightly. It was jaded with personality defects, and, since it no longer trusted anybody in politics or government, it was no longer startled by evidence that nobody in politics or government trusted anybody in his own family.

And so the later disclosure that the President had been tapping Henry Kissinger was shrugged off in boredom.

After all, had Kissinger not been tapping his closest friends and colleagues?

* * *

Because of the heavy public indifference, the subsequent stories of Kissinger's wiretaps on the President's wife were relegated in most papers to the gray area between the stock market quotations and the weather map.

Very soon, no report suggesting that the Borgias were back and in Washington could engage the public. Not the news that J. Edgar Hoover's tombstone had been bugged, nor photographic evidence that an eavesdropping device had been planted under Lincoln's marble necktie in the famous Memorial.

"We have to quit wallowing in wiretapping," everybody said, "and move on to the football season." Only by concentrating on football could America get on with the great task of getting on with the great task.

So! So there were a few wiretaps. A bug in Lincoln's bow tie. Yes, all right, the last moon mission had indeed, unknownst until this very moment, installed a telephone on the moon, and a secret moon mission had been flown to the moon afterward and placed a tap on this telephone.

Or the Lincoln Memorial.

It was time, everybody said, to quit lapping up tapping, to stop lugging bugging into the news for distractive wallowing. Time to get back to America's real business—football, policy toward communism, minimum wage, getting on with the great task.

Then, that truly startling headline:

WIRETAP
ON PRESIDENT'S DOG

The White House press secretary was, as always, unhelpful, but "sources at the White House" were found. Uncautious and impolite they enraged the American dog vote. No man whose dog came as close to classified information as a President's dog could rely on old myths about a man's best friend, they said.

What kind of public servant would a man be, they asked, if he tapped his friends, colleagues and relations, but failed to tap his dog?

* * *

The President urged America to get its eyes out of the kennel and on to the great task, the structure of peace, football. But the dog vote is intense and unforgiving.

When a dog's privacy was violated as callously as though he were some miserable politician or politician's relative, or politician's friend, they said, with good sense, things had just about reached the limit.

Impeachment was very close then. The leak of the moontap transcripts saved the government, showing, as they did, that the President's dog had telephoned the moon on six separate occasions and bayed at it each time, thus breaching national security.

The President said it was time to leave his dog to the courts and get on with the great task, but when the dog's trial began the President refused to turn over the recordings of the bayings to the moon, and the case was dropped.



Associated Press.

Children and parents fill an advertising agency's waiting room, hoping for the big casting break.

The Glamour Children of TV Commercials

By Kay Bartlett

NEW YORK (AP).—They giggle on cue, they wolf down food they would not touch at home, they even cry—all for the camera. They are the children who sell Americans everything from toothpaste to dog food on television.

One day's work can earn a child up to $30,000. Or he can make a flat $158, the one-day scale. Or months of tryouts can end by costing Mom and Dad a bundle in transport, parking and photographs for nothing.

It is a chancy business, but one that draws thousands of children to parade before casting directors in New York, Los Angeles and Chicago.

The mothers say the kids love it, but many directors feel they are creating problem children.

"Sometimes I think if I told a roomful of mothers I needed a kid with one arm, half of them would go home and chop off an arm," said Sam Sperber, sales representative of Director's Circle. The directors look at the kids, "the talent" as they are known, as just so much meat. A commodity.

The children range from precocious little monsters to those who are very much like the kids next door.

At a casting session at Wylde films for MacDonald's hamburgers, for instance, one little girl showed up with her blonde hair all done up in Marie Antoinette braids, the pink ribbons matching the pink party dress and white knee socks and patent leather shoes.

"And do you like MacDonald's?" the casting director asked.

"Ummm," replied the child. A well-practiced roll of the eyes came with the answer and the worst of private charm lessons and modeling school oozed out with each rehearsed smile.

The next child in, wearing a T-shirt and Bermuda shorts, said she did not much like hamburgers. The casting director did not give up that easily.

"And what would you order if you went to MacDonald's?"

"A pizza," answered the uncoached little one.

The directors generally look for the spontaneous kids, ones who look like they could get their T-shirts so dirty that super detergent is needed.

The Jordans have five such children, aged 4 to 9. Their little faces are on 21 American television commercials right now. They are also the main support of the family.

Their father, Eddie Jordan, was hustling to support his growing brood, working as an apprentice printer for $125 a week and moonlighting Friday, Saturday and Sunday nights driving a cab.

Then he heard about the world of commercials and took all five to see an agent.

"I never saw so many beautiful kids in one room," Mr. Jordan said of the competition. "I figured we didn't have a chance."

But the agent told Mr. Jordan that his oldest, Eddie jr., and the youngest, then just a baby, could work.

Mr. Jordan began hauling all five to auditions, or "cattle calls." Soon, all of them had landed work. Mr. Jordan began missing one day a week on his job as a printer and coming in late as both he and his wife took the youngsters from audition to audition.

"The foreman told me I had to make a decision," he said. "I sat down and figured out the kids were making more in a year or two than I could in eight or nine. So I quit."

Last year, the five children did 68 television spots. So far this year, they are running at about the same pace.

The Jordans are reluctant to say exactly what the kids are making, but those in the business say that the average fee for a commercial that gets on the air is $1,000 to $3,000. A lot, however, never make it, and the fee then is the basic $158. A really top commercial can net the actor $10,000 and, in rare cases, as high as $20,000.

At an enormous casting session, all sizes of youngsters were being looked over by Young & Rubicam, an advertising agency. They drew pictures, ate and crawled around awaiting the call of the name and the quick look.

The youngsters like the actual day of shooting. They are the center of attention in a world of adults, the camera is on them and the directors, hoping for the cutest smile possible, are inordinately nice.

But giving up an afternoon of football or baseball to sit for up to two hours in a roomful of other children is not fun. And it is here, where the competition is tough, that the worst of stage-motherhood comes through.

The directors have their particular horror stories of children who were turned into brats by the exposure to an adult world where the competition is cut-throat and thousands of dollars are at stake.

Most directors said they would not allow their children in the business.

PEOPLE: *Woman Fights Ghost To Save Marriage*

Mrs. Katinka Parker, of Denver, says that a ghost glides around her eight-room house day and night, knocking on walls, muttering to itself and trying to destroy her marriage.

Although other people say her problem is only bad plumbing, Mrs. Parker, 53, claims that the ghost appeared five years ago, right after she and her husband bought and moved into the gabled house, which has an encircling veranda.

She said: "I became very depressed. I began to hate the house and hate my husband. I told him I hated him. The spirit just didn't want anyone to be happy here."

Mr. and Mrs. Parker saved their marriage by talking about the sense of evil in the home, the wife said, but the ghost forced them to move two years ago.

The couple moved back last May, she said, because "I was going to fight the ghost. It was my house." She said that the ghost has awakened her by calling out at night and has pushed her down the stairs twice. "The second time it happened was right after I did the master bedroom in red," she declared. "The ghost doesn't like red."

The first owner of the house, built on the site of an old farmhouse in 1908, shot himself in the head in an unsuccessful suicide attempt. Mrs. Parker said the ghost might, as a human, have "lived in the old farmhouse. Maybe it was upset that the old farmhouse was torn down."

* * *

OTHER MARRIAGE NOTES: Actress **Debbie Reynolds**, 41, citing "irreconcilable differences," filed a divorce suit in Los Angeles Friday against shoe magnate **Harry Karl**, 59, her husband for 13 years. The pair separated last October. They had no children. She had two by **Eddie Fisher**, in a marriage which was broken up by his romance with **Elizabeth Taylor** . . . Miss Taylor, at last report still separated from current husband **Richard Burton**, was booed by a crowd of thousands Saturday night when her tardy arrival delayed the opening of the San Sebastian (Spain) Film Festival for 90 minutes. Friends blamed her lateness on a problem with her makeup. Her film "Night Watch" was the first shown at the festival.

* * *

Jay Thompson, of Memphis, Tenn., owner of a coal and mining company, says that efforts to get married, and then to avoid it, will have cost him $350,000. He said that when courting **Mrs. Mary Mitchell**, he spent $200,000 on plane fares and gave her a $10,000 car and a $7,000 ring. In 1970, he put his wedding intentions into a marriage contract, which U.S. District Judge **Bailey Brown** says that Thompson must honor, now that he wants out of the romance. The judge on Friday ordered Thompson to pay Mrs. Mitchell $133,000, in installments lasting until Dec. 1, 1980.

* * *

WET AND DRY STORIES: In Redwood City, Calif., **Joe Sherlock**, 50, telephoned his wife Friday to come pick him up at the county jail, where he had been held on drunken-driving charges, according to police. On the way, she was arrested in nearby Belmont—on drunken-driving charges. Sherlock, released without bail, took a cab home. His wife spent the day in jail. . . In Temperance, Mich., **Mrs. Ida Tally** is rebelling against the no-alcohol tradition imposed by the town's first settlers, **Lewis and Marietta Ansted**, 100 years ago. She said that she plans to sell take-out alcoholic drinks at her store in the center of town, because 100 years is long enough to go without a drink . . . In Cologne, West Germany, **Mrs. Gudula Grief**, who at age 101 is even older than Temperance, Mich., gave her friends her recipe for longevity on her birthday Friday. "It's a glass of beer and schnapps every night before going to bed," she said.

* * *

In Gloucester, England, the Slumberland Bedding Co., which has as a slogan "Nothing but a good night's sleep," has decided to cancel the night shift at its plant. Neighbors were kept awake by the noise.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.

Oceanic Volcano Forms Japan Isle

TOKYO, Sept. 16 (AP).—An undersea volcano, first discovered erupting May 30, has since surfaced 40 meters above sea-level to form a doughnut-shaped island 600 miles south of Tokyo, the Maritime Safety Agency said yesterday.

The agency said that the island is growing rapidly with subterranean explosions hurling rocks hundreds of meters into the air every few seconds.

Joyo Kosaka, a volcanologist, said that the eruption is intensifying.

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